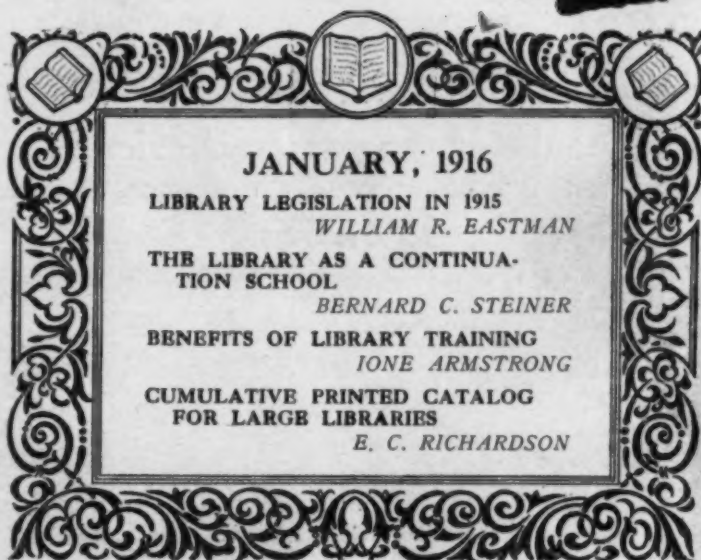


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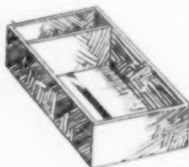
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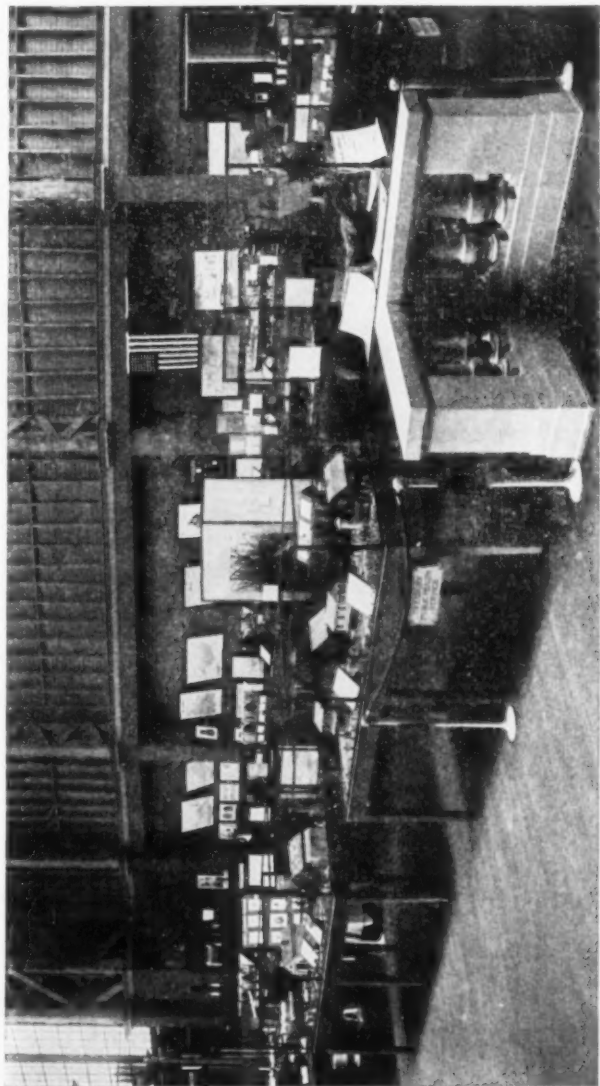
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MISS MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER, PRINCIPAL OF THE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC  
LIBRARY AND PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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NO. 1

LIKE its predecessor, the library year 1915 was uneventful. But "happy is that nation which has no history" is peculiarly applicable in the war year which has left America untouched. A significant feature of the year has been the interest in our American library system evident in France and elsewhere on the part of those who recognize that in the future development of the peoples of Europe toward an abiding democracy, a library system modeled on the American plan will be of large importance. The establishment of professorships of library economy and bibliography in the Dutch universities of Amsterdam and Utrecht, is a step in a like direction. Of course, library progress was checked in the several warring countries, though our English brethren this year resumed their annual national conference, holding it at Caxton Hall, Westminster. Our own conference at Berkeley, California, was chiefly important for the commingling of East and West and for the pre- and post-conference journeys, which enabled the Eastern visitors to come into direct contact with so many libraries and librarians in Canada as well as in the states through which they passed. The usual Atlantic City meeting and "Library Week" in the Catskills, as well as other state and local meetings throughout the country, especially the second Summer Conference in Wisconsin, were of nearly as much practical importance as the A. L. A. Conference itself. The A. L. A. exhibit at the San Francisco Exposition proved stimulating and probably led a good many visitors to be further interested in library progress, and its seed-sowing may bear fruitful harvest in the future. A notable feature of the year was the many gatherings of teachers in which special attention was concentrated on library work, such as

the National Education Association at Oakland, with its library section and library papers at many other meetings; the Southern Conference for Education at Chattanooga, also with a library section; the conference at the School of Education of the Chicago University; and the meeting which Miss Mary E. Hall arranged in Brooklyn for interesting teachers of English in library methods.

THE growth of interest among schools was reflected in the additions to the list of library organizations, for in 1915 there were organized the New Jersey School Librarians' Association and the California School Library Association, setting an example which may be usefully followed in other states. Library sections, as already indicated, were developed in several educational associations or gatherings. The Association of American Library Schools was also organized with a function planned to be somewhat different from that of the Library Training Section of the A. L. A., though there seems to be danger of duplication. There has been no addition to the list of state commissions, but the work of the North Dakota Library Commission has been re-shaped to become a part of the educational system under a Board of Regents on the New York State plan, under the direction of the same director and secretary for library work and with the same staff and increased rather than lessened functions. It proves, however, to be an error to speak of the Board of Regents of the University, as North Dakota has no supposititious university such as in the Empire state exists only in name, while its real State University bears the same relation to the Board of Regents as the library commission work. North

Dakota is one of the states in which the state librarian is only the librarian of the law library, which is now put also in relation with the general library situation. South Carolina has added a state association to the forty already existing. The District of Columbia Association has set on foot a plan for interstate meetings to include Maryland and Virginia and possibly West Virginia, which latter state has no commission and has large opportunity for progress. The Special Libraries Association held a special meeting in Boston to consider co-ordination of library work; and the New York Special Libraries Association was organized in the spring to promote a better knowledge of the special libraries and their resources in New York and vicinity.

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THE record of the Carnegie Corporation benefactions for public library buildings is not yet ready for 1915, but it is interesting to note that when Mr. Carnegie celebrated his eightieth birthday on Thanksgiving Day, having special reason to give thanks for an old age of happy outgiving and effective usefulness, he had succeeded in rendering himself poorer by gifts approximating \$325,000,000. A large part of this sum has been given for library buildings, and the \$125,000,000 endowments for the Carnegie Corporation will insure the permanent continuance of library benefactions. Up to the close of the corporation year Sept. 30, 1915, grants for 2657 library buildings had been made by or for Mr. Carnegie, 1796 within the United States. Of those in the United States approximately 1350 have been completed, the others being under construction, or planned, or indefinitely postponed; while of 154 granted for Canada approximately 110 have been built. Although Mr. Carnegie has been unwilling to include in his library giving a pension scheme for librarians, many librarians are to-day enjoying Carnegie pensions as ex-members of college

faculties under his gifts through the Carnegie Foundation for college pensions. The report of Prof. W. G. S. Adams of Oxford University on Carnegie libraries in the United Kingdom brought out the suggestions that towns should avoid asking for larger library buildings than they needed or could well support, and that greater attention might be given to supplying rural committees with library centers. Mr. Carnegie's giving has not discouraged personal gifts for libraries from other quarters, but rather the contrary, as witness the Widener gift at Harvard, J. J. Hill's great gift to St. Paul, and the three memorial libraries in Providence; and the example of such gifts as that of Mr. Clarence M. Burton to the Detroit Public Library of his collection of Michigania will, we may hope, be followed increasingly elsewhere.

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IN new buildings the notable event was the completion and opening of the great Widener Library building, supplanting historic Gore Hall, and giving Harvard University a worthy library edifice. The fine library building provided for St. Paul by J. J. Hill is approaching completion for housing both the public library and his gift of a reference library. For the most part the year was one of beginnings. San Francisco and Detroit have their buildings well under way, Indianapolis and Savannah have let contracts, and Sacramento has started an architectural competition for its Carnegie building. Besides the remarkably successful enlargement of the Boston Athenæum, remodeling and enlargements at Milwaukee and Toledo have been completed, and plans for the extension of the Boston Public Library have been under discussion. The University of Missouri has built the central portion of its building for immediate occupancy; Michigan University has obtained an appropriation of \$350,000 for rebuilding in connection with the old stack, and Barnard College in New York has planned to make a library

floor a feature of its new Student Building. Brooklyn is assured an appropriation of \$210,000 which will provide for the ground floor of the Flatbush Avenue wing and there house the treasures of the Montague Street collection and the administrative work. A great number of Carnegie and other branch library buildings have been completed or under way, Brooklyn rounding out its full twenty though it has saved money for two more when the city furnishes sites, Toledo having four, and Oakland, Cal., an equal number. Canada reports excellent progress in the approaching completion of the Municipal Library in Montreal, a building to cost half a million dollars, and in the occupation at Victoria of the fine library annex to the Parliament Building.

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THE profession has lost by death the veteran John Edmands, of Philadelphia, one of the few persons to whom Carnegie pensions were granted before Mr. Carnegie decided to devote his library funds exclusively to library buildings, except as college librarians are pensioned as professors. Bowdoin College lost its librarian and the association a valued member by the death of Dr. George T. Little. Erastus S. Willcox, of Peoria, Ill.; Dr. Luther Livingston, the first appointee for the Widener collection; Dr. Winfred Robert Martin, librarian of the Hispanic Society of America, and Dr. Anthony Woodward, first librarian of the American Museum of Natural History, must also be counted *ad majores*. Francis A. Crandall, once superintendent of documents and more recently editor of the *Monthly Catalog of Government Documents*, was so closely associated with the library interests that his death should be recorded here.

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CHANGES in library personnel during the year have not been many, but the reinstatement of State Librarian Galbreath in Ohio has given general satis-

faction as a rebuke to partisan appointment for such positions. Dr. Theodore W. Koch's retirement from the University of Michigan has involved the transfer of W. W. Bishop from the Library of Congress to that post; and George P. Winship's appointment to the Widener Library at Harvard has resulted in the designation of Champlin Burrage as his successor at the John Carter Brown Library. Harvard has also claimed and Trinity lost Walter B. Briggs, who takes the position of reference librarian with his Alma Mater, and gives place to Prof. Arthur Adams as his successor. George W. Harris has been made librarian emeritus at Cornell, Willard Austen becoming his active successor, and Dr. Ezekiel Mundy has been retired with like honor from the Syracuse Public Library. Marriage has for the third time removed the librarian of the Carnegie Library at Atlanta, Mrs. Percival Sneed having become Mrs. Blewett Lee, and retired from library work. Asa Don Dickinson has gone abroad as an American library missionary to do through the University of Lahore like work to that which Mr. Borden accomplished in Baroda.

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THE year was not notable for bibliographical publications, though the issue of Charles Evans' eighth volume of his comprehensive American bibliography brings that work up to the year 1792, inclusive. But at last the library profession has the record of its special census in the special bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education, scheduling "Public, society and school libraries" to a total number of 13,686, the statistics being either for 1913 or 1914. A select list of libraries to the number of about 1300 is also included in the bulletin of the bureau known as the Educational Directory. Special note may, however, be made of the increasing volume of publications in library literature which have crowded the review columns of the Jour-



NAL during the past year. The union "Catalogue of technical periodicals in New York City libraries" is a useful local contribution, and in England should be noted two endeavors toward an English Poole's Index—Mr. Piper's "Index to periodicals" and the first portions of the L. A. U. K. Index, published by the *Athenaeum*. Contributions to the literature of cataloging and classification have been made in Miss Hitchler's "Cataloging for small libraries" in its enlarged edition, and Mr. Sayers' "Canons of classification." But the special book activity of the year has been with respect to library work for children, including Miss Hunt's "What shall we read to the children?," Miss Hewins' revised edition, and Miss Shedlock's "Art of the story teller." Dr. Garrison's life of Dr. Billings was equally a contribution to library and general literature, and the same may be said of Dr. Bostwick's "Making of an American's library."

As the time comes for annual reports the proposal of the American Library Association for uniform statistics, the schedule for which was adopted by the Council at its Chicago midwinter meeting, and printed in our issue for February, 1915, should be borne in mind. An increasing number of libraries are adopting the calendar year for the library fiscal and statistical year, which is a wholesome change, although college libraries naturally end their year with the close of June. Nearly a hundred libraries have already adopted the A. L. A. system, several of them having adopted the scheme of making the A. L. A. schedule an appendix to, instead of a feature within, their annual report. It is to be hoped that the custom will become general, as comparisons may thus more easily be made and a real benefit be gained from statistical information. It is proposed to include in the *American Library Annual* for the new year

the gist of such uniform reports from a number of leading and typical libraries, and certain other information regarding the larger library systems not hitherto available in any systematic way. We bespeak from our library friends prompt attention to the request for this information, and trust that they will take this present hint as a reminder for preparing their figures on the A. L. A. plan.

It is none too soon perhaps to sound a note of protest against a feature of library meetings, of which much was made at the Catskill gathering, in contrast with the library contributions proper. This is the plan of inviting outside people of more or less note in the world of letters to show themselves to the library clientele and illuminate librarians from outside sources of radiance. It is well indeed to see ourselves as others see us, but often times those talking about us have not even taken the trouble to learn what we are actually thinking and doing in the library world of today. In discussing Mrs. Gerould's paper in the *Atlantic*, Mr. Kent said truly that it might have been written ten years ago, and many a writer and speaker urges upon librarians plans and practices which have been in operation for years as though they were discoveries or novelties. At previous library meetings there has been like waste of time, and at the Massachusetts meeting at Northfield a lady professor from a woman's college indulged in a "comparative study" of two sex-problems which involved quotations and discussions equally unsuitable for library audiences and college classes. On the other hand such inspiring and helpful addresses as that of President Richmond of Union College more than balances speeches and lecturings of the other kind. The moral of which is that outsiders should not be put on the program of library meetings without a fairly close knowledge of how they are likely to discourse.

## LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1915\*

BY WILLIAM R. EASTMAN

DURING the current year the legislatures of 43 states have been in session. Your committee has written to each of these states; to the library commission or its equivalent, wherever possible, or to some prominent librarian to ask for the facts and meaning of any library legislation secured or attempted. The following report is made up from the replies received, together with a careful examination in most cases of the particular bills.

It appears from these returns that a total of no less than 103 bills affecting libraries were offered in the legislatures of 31 states and in the Congress of the United States, of which number 58 were finally enacted and approved, leaving 45 other library propositions stranded upon the treacherous shoals of indifferent or critical legislatures, or else exposed as victims of a governor's veto. The failures were almost as many as the gains. But these were not all failures, neither were all of them of a character to deserve success. They were efforts, experiments and postponements, but they signify progress. The lost propositions will appear again in better form, and the best features of them will win in time.

### APPROPRIATIONS

The number of acts given above does not include all the appropriations made in general bills for the support of government.

In Maine, \$2000 was voted for high school traveling libraries.

In Vermont, the usual appropriation for the Library Commission is increased by \$700 a year for expenses.

In Massachusetts, the provision for expenses of the State Library is increased to \$14,000 a year [formerly \$11,010], and \$5000 was given for a card catalog.

In Connecticut, the increase of funds for the Public Library Committee to \$4000 [formerly \$3250] a year, which was noted in the report for 1913, was made permanent by law.

In New York, the amount given for the

year for free libraries was advanced from \$35,000 to \$37,000, and that for books for traveling libraries from \$5000 to \$6000. A "legislative library" was established, with a salary of \$3600 a year for the librarian.

In Delaware, an advance for commission work to \$3000 [formerly \$2000] was made as a result of general appreciation of the good work of the "book wagon" in the southern counties and of the traveling libraries.

In North Carolina, the amount for commission work was increased to \$4000 a year [formerly \$3000].

In Iowa, the sum of \$4000 was added to that previously given for the Library Commission, and the salary limit of their office staff was raised to \$9000 [formerly \$7380].

In North Dakota, there was an increase to \$17,235 [formerly \$16,000] for two years, which added to the salaries of the legislative reference librarian and of one clerk.

South Dakota also reports an increase of appropriation for the commission to \$4000 [formerly \$3000].

In Wisconsin, the annual appropriation for the State Library was \$7125 [formerly \$8000], but the amount for buying books of law and political science was \$3000 [formerly \$2000]. The annual allotment to the Free Library Commission, not including the department of legislative reference, was \$29,000 [formerly \$29,725], and for books, cases, etc., for traveling libraries, \$3000 [formerly \$4360]. For the State Historical Society an annual appropriation of \$50,000 is made [formerly \$54,353] for their general work, and \$780 [formerly \$200] for repairs and maintenance. The amount for books and property is unchanged at \$8200. The Historical Society is also recognized in the bill for public printing.

There may have been other changes under this head which were not reported.

### GENERAL LIBRARY LAW

In West Virginia, a general law was enacted allowing a municipal corporation

\*A report presented to the New York Library Association by their committee on legislation, September 28, 1915.

to establish and maintain a public library by tax.

No other general library law was adopted by any state, although earnest efforts to that end were made in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

In Pennsylvania, the special object was to supersede an accumulation of some twenty library laws enacted at various times in the past fifty years. The new bill was carefully drawn and skilfully advanced. It was voted by the legislature but vetoed by the governor on the ground that its provisions were "too drastic." Under the act, libraries could be established by the local authorities, library property of every sort was to be exempt from taxation if the income was used for the library. Money could be borrowed under a bonded indebtedness and sites obtained by condemnation. It would have made public libraries more independent of the school boards than they now are.

In Indiana, a like attempt was made to codify existing laws. The bill first offered passed the House by a vote of 85 to 7, but was stopped in a committee of the Senate, who said the Library Commission wanted too much power in their own hands. Special objection was raised to one section of the bill which provided for a committee of examination to issue certificates of qualification to librarians. After this bill was abandoned, another act, repeating in substance the provisions for county and township libraries, was introduced and passed the Senate, but in the House it was lost in the final rush of business.

In New York a bill was introduced to insert in the Education law a new article of 21 sections relating to museums. This would have brought out more distinctly the provisions already in the law which "apply equally to libraries and museums," and the establishment, encouragement and inspection of local public museums on the same basis as public libraries would have been more prominently before the public. The legislation was thought to be unnecessary and was not reported.

#### LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

There was no addition to the number of state commissions. West Virginia intro-

duced a bill for a library commission which failed to pass, owing to a lack of agreement as to its terms on the part of its promoters.

Oklahoma offered a like bill and, after the section providing financial support had been cut out, it passed both houses, only to be vetoed by the governor, who explained that he was committed to the policy of abolishing offices, not creating new ones.

Washington tried, but also failed, to change the character of its commission which is now almost exclusively a commission for law libraries, with an advisory board for public library interests. The change proposed was to create a commission for the care of the state and public libraries and to make the law library interest distinct. This desirable arrangement was defeated by strong personal influences in the legislature.

The one instance of affirmative legislation under this head was in North Dakota, where, indeed, the library commission of five members was abolished, but the work is continued by the same official staff under the director reporting to a state board of five Regents newly created, with a commissioner of education, to supervise all the educational institutions and interests of the state, including the care of libraries. This puts them on the same footing as in New York and makes for unity and economy.

This tendency to unification was shown also in Illinois, where a comprehensive bill of 56 sections was offered to create a state department of education which would consolidate under one board the management of the University, the State Normal Schools, a commission on natural resources, the State Library, with a library extension division, and the State Historical Society. In the face of opposition from many interests, it failed to pass.

#### LIBRARY FOUNDING AND GOVERNMENT

Legislative action under this head was in the form of amendments to existing law.

In Connecticut, the power to maintain a public library, held by all towns, boroughs and cities, was extended to fire districts.

In Iowa, the law was changed to allow to each city council its choice of the number of five or seven or nine trustees

of its public library instead of the fixed number of nine, as formerly required. There was strong opposition from the libraries to any requirement as to the number of trustees.

In South Dakota, the number of trustees was increased from three to five, of whom two must be women, and not more than one trustee a member of the appointing body. This was done at the request of the state association as a step toward preventing the careless transaction of business and incompetent or interested service.

In Arizona, the present law does not permit cities of less than 5000 to maintain libraries. A bill, modeled on the Oregon law, was proposed to give this power to all incorporated cities and towns, and also the right to provide by contract for library facilities. The bill passed the House and was amended in the Senate to include the support of any existing library and to limit the library tax rate. So amended, it passed the Senate on the day of adjournment, but failed to reach the House in time for final action.

In Minnesota, it was proposed to amend the library law so as to allow townships to maintain libraries, but this was overshadowed by other matters and lost.

In Oregon, an amendment was offered giving to school districts the power to establish public libraries, making the school trustees themselves the library board and reducing the number of library trustees in cities from nine to seven, but in cities of less than 3000 from six to five. It was further provided in the bill that no library director should, directly or indirectly, in any way whatever be interested in any work or labor done or material furnished for the library on penalty of fine and forfeiture of office. These proposals were all indefinitely postponed.

In Ohio, it was proposed that the right of annual contract for library facilities, already assured as between school and free library boards, should be extended so that one such library might contract with another library for additional facilities. The bill died in committee.

The public library of Milwaukee is managed by a trustees board of nine members; two are *ex officio*, three are members of

the common council, and four, called "citizen members," are chosen by their fellow members in the library board. A bill was offered in the legislature of Wisconsin to give to the mayor power to appoint these "citizen members," with the concurrence of the common council. This amendment was not adopted.

#### TAXATION

In Kansas, the tax limit for libraries in cities of less than 40,000 was set at one-half of a mill on the dollar [formerly four-tenths of a mill]. In cities of more than 40,000 the limit was placed at one-fourth of a mill.

In New York, the library tax levy of the town of Pike, in which some irregularity was discovered, was legalized.

Among the bills which failed were two of special interest from New York. One of these, applying to all educational, charitable and religious corporations, including churches, proposed to exempt from tax the personal property of each to the amount of \$100,000. Since, under the present law, all their personal property is exempt, this amendment would have made subject to tax all personal property above the amount named. The bill died in committee. The other bill proposed to exempt from tax the entire property, real and personal, of a library free to the public. Under the present law, the real estate is exempt only so far as it is actually used for library purposes. The bill passed both houses, but, after the final adjournment, was vetoed by the governor, probably for the reason that so broad a privilege would be liable to abuse.

In Ohio, a proposal was offered to allow a city council to assess and levy a tax of one-half of a mill for the maintenance of the public library of the city, and such levy was not to be subject to any limitation of tax rates or maximum rates provided by law if the combined rate for all taxes in any year should not exceed fifteen mills. This was not adopted.

#### THE COUNTY LIBRARY

Provisions for county libraries were adopted in two states—Texas and Montana. Bills for a like purpose were offered in eight other states. In Ohio and Oregon,

amendments to existing county laws were adopted, but in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Arizona the county bills failed of passage. Some details of these laws are of considerable interest in their bearing upon the peculiar difficulties attending the practical working of a law of this kind where local libraries are already in operation. In Texas, the law says that a county library is "for that part of a county lying outside of incorporated cities and towns maintaining free libraries." This outside territory alone is taxed for its support. Others may join the system if they wish, but, in any case, the management rests with a board which represents the entire county.

In Montana, the law puts the case the other way. The county commissioners may establish a library for the county and, after that, any city or town may, without assigning a reason, withdraw from the system. Thus, in Texas, no community in the county can avoid the obligation of supporting a library to some extent; but in Montana a city or town can absolutely decline if they wish. These two, in Texas and Montana, were the bills that were enacted. Of those which failed, the Missouri bill was, like that of Texas, for the outside territory alone, except as others might come in. By the Indiana bill, a county library would have been possible only where there was no free, tax-supported library in any city or town, unless an existing library should consent to become a county library. In Pennsylvania, also, there was to be no power to set up a new library if a free, non-sectarian library was already in the county; and, in that case, aid must be given to the existing library to enable it to become a county library. The Michigan bill offers the alternative of a new library for the county or a contract with an existing library. The Arizona bill is of a general character and does not appear to recognize the possible presence of another library in the county, and the supervisors are required to act when directed by the people.

The county bills generally recognize the power of contract. Such a bill is already the law in Missouri, but the privilege is not used.

By an amendment adopted in Oregon, the county court was authorized to accept gifts of land, buildings or money for public library purposes and to erect buildings for branches.

An Ohio amendment provided for establishment and maintenance of county libraries when provided by gift or bequest.

In the state of Washington, the word "county" was dropped out of the library law by mere inadvertence in copying. An amendment to add "township" to the law was under consideration when this accident occurred. But for the present no county library can be established. The power of contract still remains.

A proposition for county libraries in Illinois was lost.

It is said that the Texas law will be inoperative because of the narrow limit set for taxation, which is but six mills on one hundred dollars, that is, .06 mills on the dollar.

There are now 14 states in which county libraries are recognized by law, and six others in which the proposition has been offered and lost. In seven of the 14 (New York, Maryland, Nebraska, Texas, Montana, California, and Oregon), the county may establish a library. In the other seven (Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wyoming, and Washington), it may adopt an existing library or make a contract with it.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES

A bill was offered in Ohio authorizing the Library Commission to appoint an assistant to be known as library organizer, who, in addition to duties previously assigned by law, should have charge, under the direction of the state librarian, of the traveling library department. This bill was reported but failed to pass.

#### TESTS FOR LIBRARIANS

The Library Commission of Massachusetts, desiring to aid in reorganizing small libraries, find the demand for help greater than their own agent is able to meet. They then call upon neighbor librarians for occasional service in this line and pay them from state funds. The state, therefore, claims the right to examine these outside helpers. A new law provides that the



commission may examine and register librarians as to qualification, experience and previous success and keep a list from which they may not only provide helpers in their own work, but also aid libraries seeking approved librarians.

In Montana, candidates for the place of county librarian are eligible only if graduated from a library school or having had one year's practical experience in library work.

In other states tests were proposed by bills which failed of adoption. In Missouri, a county librarian was to have been examined by a board of three—the librarian of the State University and of the Public Libraries of St. Louis and Kansas City.

In Indiana, all librarians of counties and of cities or towns having an assessed valuation of \$1,000,000 were, after a certain date, required to hold certificates of qualification as a condition of tax support for the library. An examining board, appointed by the state commission, was to establish grades of service, prepare examination papers, and hold examinations, and might accredit library schools. Some thought that this provision in the bill accounted in part for its failure.

In Missouri, the county librarian, before entering upon his duties, was to be required to file with the county clerk the usual oath of office and a bond for faithful service. In Montana, the county librarian must do the same before entering upon the duties of *her* office.

#### THE STATE LIBRARY

The state of Arizona established a State Library, to be under the direction of three curators appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate. The duties of the librarian are stated at length in the enabling act, and, by an amendment, his name was inserted.

An assistant was added to the staff of the North Carolina State Library. In the same state, a bill to increase the salary of the state librarian passed the House but failed in the Senate. Another bill to increase the appropriation for books passed the Senate but died in the House.

In Nevada, the State Library was taken out of the hands of the secretary of state

and placed in charge of a library commission consisting of the members of the Supreme Court.

The state of California has come into possession of a collection of rare books and manuscripts as a gift from the heirs of the late Adolph Sutro. The action of the trustees of the State Library in accepting the gift and establishing, in the city of San Francisco, a branch of the State Library to be known as the "Sutro Library" was approved and validated by law.

In Michigan it was proposed to give to the state librarian power to fix the compensation within certain limits of assistants and clerks, but the bill died in committee.

In New York, the papers of the abolished office of the fire marshal were placed at first in the State Library and, by another bill, distributed to other state departments.

In the same state, by an amendment to the Legislative law, the libraries of the Senate and Assembly were consolidated in a "Legislative Library." This has no connection with the State Library. Its material consists of legislative records, department and court reports and public documents generally. It is in the Capitol and open throughout the year in charge of a librarian and two assistants. It is not a bureau of "legislative reference," as that term is understood by librarians, and all work hitherto done by the state in this line is continued by the State Library.

#### LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

A legislative reference library was created in North Carolina under the appointment and control of the State Historical Commission. Its reports, bulletins and other publications are to be printed by the state and an annual payment of \$5000 is appropriated to carry out the purposes of the act.

In Nebraska, the appropriation for legislative reference was attended by the condition that none of the money should be used in the compilation of the State Blue Book nor for the drafting of any bill or resolution unless requested by a member of the legislature.

In Georgia, a legislative reference department in the State Library was estab-

lished by the legislature of 1914, but was overlooked in the committee's report for that year.

A bill was offered in Ohio to provide that, in case of the failure of the State Library Commission to employ a director of the legislative reference department, the state librarian should be *ex officio* director and perform all the duties without additional compensation. This was not passed. A bill to abolish the legislative reference bureau in Ohio and to transfer all its records and property to the clerk of the House also failed.

In the appropriation for legislative reference in the Library of Congress the language of the law was changed to express more fully its special purpose. Formerly it was "to prepare such indexes, digests and compilations of law as may be required for Congress and other official use." Now it reads, "to gather, classify and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations and bulletins and otherwise data for or bearing upon legislation and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and members thereof."

In the legislature of Wisconsin, two bills were offered to repeal the provision in the law for a department of legislative reference connected with the Free Library Commission and to transfer all such reference work to the State Library. One of these bills appropriated annually \$3500 in place of \$21,800 previously paid for this service. Both were promptly killed; the latest by a vote of 19 to 7 in the Senate.

#### STATE DOCUMENTS

No changes in the rules for distributing documents have appeared.

In Kansas, a bill was introduced to give copies of session laws and of the revised statutes to any public library or library club applying for them, but this was not adopted. Bills in Missouri and New York making changes in the distribution of documents failed to pass.

#### LAW LIBRARIES

In California, the "law library fund" in each county is to receive an addition of not more than \$100 a month from the fees collected by county clerks, at the discretion of the county supervisors.

In New York, the law libraries at Watertown and in Nassau county were placed more fully under the control of the courts and court officers, instead of the county supervisors.

A bill to replace sets of statute laws in circuit court libraries that had been burned was offered in Michigan but died in committee.

#### SCHOOL LIBRARIES

An appropriation of \$2000 for traveling libraries for high schools in the state of Maine has been already noted.

In North Dakota, a library expenditure of from \$10 to \$25 a year is required of each school district till the single room school shall have 200 books selected from the lists of the state superintendent. After that, \$5 a year must be spent till the whole number of volumes becomes 300. No more are required but losses must be made good.

In South Dakota, the Free Library Commission is empowered, upon request, to render assistance to county superintendents and county library boards in selecting books for school libraries.

In the same state, any school board and board of library trustees may unite the school library with the public library of the place.

In California, high school boards were authorized to enter into contracts with county libraries for library privileges and, by another act, the school authorities of any city were empowered to enter into like library contracts with the public library in their own city.

In the same state, the "library fund" for the schools in cities has heretofore received not more than an annual appropriation of \$50 for 1000 children of school age. This has been changed by amendment to the school law so that counties also, or city and county combined, may have such a fund, but upon a far more liberal scale. In the cities, upon written request of the school board, the fund shall receive annually at least 40 cents for each pupil of average attendance and, in counties, not to exceed 80 cents per pupil. This increase from five cents per child to a minimum of 40 cents and a maximum of 80 cents is noteworthy.

By another amendment, the advance estimate on which the tax for maintaining high

schools is levied must include, as a distinct item, an estimate for books, magazines and apparatus.

In the state of Florida, the governor, in his annual message, recommended the passage of a law to require county boards of public instruction to provide circulating school libraries, not less than one for each ten schools, to be exchanged among the schools of the county under supervision of the county superintendent. It does not appear that any action was taken by the legislature.

In Wisconsin, the provisions for buying books for school libraries were amended to require a town, village or city clerk, when buying books for the schools, to send to the county clerk not merely a report of books received but the full list of books ordered for each district with those received in good condition noted thereon. In case of error in filling the order, the said town, village or city clerk must within ten days notify in writing the firm making the sale and also report to the school superintendent and, in case of failure to give either of the above notices, the clerk becomes liable to a fine of five dollars.

#### PENSIONS

In Ohio and Michigan bills were introduced to give retired pay or pensions to

employees of public libraries, but in neither state did the bill come to a vote.

According to the Ohio bill, any library employe, wishing to receive such pay on retirement, would be required to agree to a deduction of three per cent from each salary payment and, after 20 years' service and with the consent of the library trustees, would become eligible to receive thereafter two per cent of the average salary of the last three years. After 30 years' service and attaining the age of 60 the right to receive a pension would become absolute.

#### NEW BUILDINGS

In Minnesota, a building for the State Historical Society is to be erected at a cost of \$500,000 now appropriated.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

A bill was presented in Massachusetts to require public libraries to disinfect or sterilize every book returned from circulation before offering it to another borrower. Leave to withdraw was the verdict.

In New York, a proposition to require any one having in his possession a book from a public library to give prompt notice to the library if any contagious disease is discovered at his home, was offered but failed of enactment.

## THE LIBRARY AS A CONTINUATION SCHOOL\*

By BERNARD C. STEINER, *Librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore*

In these days, we hear much of the duty of the State to instruct all its citizens, to carry on their training into their maturer years, to give opportunity, through such agencies as night schools, that those who have been obliged to leave school at an early age may carry on further the education which was broken off through the necessity to earn a living. We have held up to us the example of the Germans in their continuation schools and we find in the example much that is worthy of imitation, but are we not in danger of forgetting that we have worked out for ourselves a system of

education for all the people at every age, which in some respects is more efficient than is to be found any where else in the world? No other country has developed the public library so thoroughly as the United States and nowhere else is the function of the public library as a part of public education so clearly recognized. The Federal Census Bureau, in its classification of the expenditure of municipalities, places side by side, as the two divisions of the department of education, the Public School and the Public Library and one municipality after another, by adopting that classification, gives it an official approval. The National Educational Association

\*Read before the Library Section of the N. E. A. at Oakland, California, August 24, 1915.

would not be complete without a library section. The small boy enters the library and asks the "teacher" to give him a "pretty book" and thus recognizes the kinship of the librarian to the school teacher. The tens of thousands of borrowers in each of the large cities use the library not alone for pleasure, but rather in large measure, to gain information and to improve their minds.

Let us now turn our attention for a few minutes to some of the ways in which a library serves the community as a continuation school, taking up the topics in no logical order, but so as to show, by the enumeration of one subject after another, how valuable a service is given in this way to the people by the public library.

1. The public library is an educational institution in the nature of a school through the expert guidance which it gives those who come to it for the information which is contained in the books on its shelves. A volume could be written upon this subject alone. When one considers the endless variety of questions asked at the delivery desk and the more complex and erudite problems placed before the employees of the reference department, one feels like the old hymn writer and is "lost in wonder, love, and praise" at the beneficence of the library. Men and women, trained in the walls of the library for many years, after having received a careful course of instruction in the schools, possess a marvellous facility in finding out what the books under their control contain and exemplify the truth of the old distich:

"Though index knowledge makes no scholar  
pale

It holds the eel of learning by the tail."

That slippery eel may get away from the unlearned man, but the experienced librarian holds him with so firm a grip that he cannot escape. Daunted by an endless array of volumes, the reader can have the desirable ones for his purpose selected for him and the wisdom of the ages, upon the subject he studies, laid at his feet, by those who have acquired a *flaire* which enables them to obtain for him speedily what he needs. One can never tell who will wish information on any subject and this ex-

pert aid must be given to most unlikely persons. One of the leading bankers of our city, recently wrote me: "Thank you ever so much for your bibliography on 16th century pottery. If I only could get through half of it! However, I'll try to take advantage of your kindness, I trust to my own benefit." The cumulative effect of many applications is most clearly seen and there is frequently in the reference desk, or in the head of the reference librarian, a list on the subject of which the inquirer is in search; because some one else, it may be months or even years ago, asked information upon that very subject, or one very similar to it.

2. The library acts as a continuation school, by permitting borrowers to have access to books themselves, whether this access be to a carefully chosen collection of reference books such as that which one sees in Bates Hall of the Boston Public Library, or to an equally well selected standard open shelf room as that in the Providence Public Library, or to a less rigidly selected list of books which one will find on the shelves of any branch of a large city public library. One of the most valuable parts of my college course was the education which I obtained from browsing among books in the Yale library. The libraries of Linonia and Brothers in Unity, at the dissolution of the two literary societies, had been given to the college and the combined collection was kept up to date by the purchase of good, popular, new books. I had never entered a public library until I was a Freshman, and revelled in the examination of the books in that library of about 25,000 volumes, to which free access was given the students for a couple of hours every afternoon. Later in the course, through the kind offices of a professor of Greek, two of us were given access to those shelves of the main University library, from which students were ordinarily barred, and the memory is very precious to me of the thrill of delight which came to us, again and again, as we wandered through those silent, vast rows of volumes and called to each other's attention some new wonder, which like Keat's planet had "swum into our ken." Merely to know what has been written upon a sub-



ject is an education. When that great teacher, Prof. Edward S. Dana, closed his course of lectures upon physics before our college class, he said, "Young gentlemen, twenty years from this time, I shall not be surprised, nor greatly disappointed, if I find that the majority of you have forgotten most of the facts which I have taught you; but, I shall have failed in my teaching, if you will not remember how to find out for yourselves again the facts which you have learned here." This is true, not only as to information gained from class instruction, but also as to that gained from glancing over books, reading their tables of contents, or even merely perusing the titles upon their backs. Dr. Johnson knew the value of this knowledge and Boswell tells this story of him: "No sooner had we made our bow to Mr. Cambridge, in his library, than Johnson ran eagerly to one side of the room intent on poring over the backs of the books. Sir Joshua observed (aside): 'He runs to the books as I do to the pictures, but I have the advantage; I can see more of the pictures than he can of the books.'"

"Mr. Cambridge upon this politely said, 'Dr. Johnson, I am going with your pardon to accuse myself, for I have the same custom which I perceive you have. But it seems odd that we should have such a desire to look at the backs of books.'"

"Johnson, ever ready for contest, instantly started from his reverie, wheeled about, and answered: 'Sir, the reason is very plain. Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it. When we inquire into any subject, the first thing we have to do is to know what books have treated of it. This leads us to look at catalogues and the backs of books in libraries.'"

3. In some of the larger libraries the call of vocational guidance for the mechanical tradesman has been heard and answered, not merely by buying good books on applied arts and kindred subjects, which all librarians do; but also by the establishment of especial technological departments, in which all books dealing with such topics are segregated, placed in a separate portion of the building, and given into the

care of clerks, who devote their whole time to the ascertainment of the proper answer of every request for technical information. It stands to reason that a particular type of mind, brought into constant contact with these books, can extract from them information far more quickly, more exactly, more exhaustively, than can be done by any staff of a general reference department, no matter how skilled they may be. In Pittsburgh, for example, this technological department has guided many a man, interested in trade or manufacture, to become more skilled, more efficient, better educated for his work.

4. The aid of the reference department is multiplied, both in extent of the area covered and in the permanence of its work, through the issue of reading lists and bulletins on special subjects. The man in the street fails to realize how much time is consumed in the preparation of such bulletins and how valuable are their results. When one enters the library halls, he is almost sure to see in a conspicuous place a bulletin board, bearing one or more lists of books and magazines, upon subjects of popular interest, or upon those to which the library wishes to turn the interest of the borrower. The activity of the library in preparing such lists does not stop there. Sometimes lists are sent to the daily newspapers for publication; again mimeographed lists may be mailed to persons known to be interested in a given line of books, as for example the Enoch Pratt Free Library recently sent a list of titles of books upon plumbing to every one of the 400 master plumbers of Baltimore; yet again a post card, or a letter, may convey a typewritten list to some one borrower known to be interested in a subject; and when the library can save a few cents from its meagre funds, or secure the opportunity to print, through the shrewdness of a business man who is willing to advertise in such a bulletin, you shall see the appearance of a printed bulletin, which is sometimes annotated, as is the sociology bulletin of the Brooklyn Public Library, or sometimes merely a classified list of titles as those the Enoch Pratt Free Library issued in the summer of 1914 upon the Great European War. These bulletins may be sold or dis-

tributed freely at the library counters, or may be used by book merchants as advertisements to be placed in every volume sold by them; but, in whatever form they reach the reader, they serve as guide posts to lead him to scenes of higher improvement. Full many a man, reading such a list, has become interested in some subject and, beginning to read therein, has concluded by becoming a considerable scholar in that department of knowledge.

5. Not only through its own lists and bulletins does the library guide its readers, furnishing an Ariadne thread through the labyrinthine maze of books, but the same service is rendered through a wealth of bibliographical apparatus, provided by the lists of other libraries sent in exchange, and through books, which have been prepared by co-operative effort, or which have been sent forth by publishers who have felt that the demand for such works would be such as to compensate them for the necessary outlay in placing the books upon the market. The open sesame to the cave in which lies the wealth of articles printed in our magazines was first discovered by the venerable Nestor of librarians, Mr. John Edmands of Philadelphia, when he was librarian of the Brothers in Unity Society at Yale in 1847 and his work was expanded by his successor, Wm. F. Poole, into that invaluable Index which bears his name and which was first issued in 1853. Revised and greatly enlarged by the edition of 1881, it will remain a *monumentum aere perennius* to call forth the blessings of many a student. By Supplements, annually and quinquennially, it was continued until 1907 and its work is now very efficiently carried on by the *Readers' Guide*, which was begun in 1901. To guide the student through the vast forest of books, we have the compass to be found in such works as the Catalogue of the A. L. A. Standard Library issued in 1893, revised in 1904 and brought to date by a supplement in 1912, or such other works as Sonnenschein's "Best Books" and Nelson's "Standard Books," to say nothing of the useful "A. L. A. Index to General Literature." The forest has paths also leading through some of its darkest groves, where the trees stand in close multitudes: e. g.,

C. K. Adams "Manual of Historical Literature," Larned's "Literature of American History" and the annual volume of "Writings on American History," point out to the traveller how to win his way in one direction; several evaluated guides of fiction aid those working their way elsewhere; while the *Engineering Index* and the *Industrial Arts Index* do for a restricted field, what Poole did for the general reader. The Federal Government publishes an Index to its public documents, and all these guides are to be found, with many another, on the shelves of libraries, accessible to all borrowers, so the wayfaring man need not err therein. Then too the education must not be forgotten, which is to be gained from a search over the cards of such a dictionary catalog as stands in the delivery rooms of our libraries, giving the inquirer information as to what books a given author has written, what books have appeared under a remembered title, or what books the library contains upon almost any subject under heaven.

6. To seize the attention of the passerby and induce him to become interested in books, so widening his intellectual horizon and informing his mind, the windows of the library may be used, when they are sufficiently near the street to render conspicuous books displayed therein. Thus, in the annex of the main building of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, there are two windows close to the sidewalk and at such a level that objects placed in them meet the eyes of those who walk by the building. Upon glass cases in those windows, we place collections of books upon topics to which we desire to call the attention of the people and we change these collections every week or so. In this manner, not only are men led to think of the desirability of reading these books or similar works on the same subjects; but also there comes into one's mind the subtle suggestion that, if the library contains useful books on the subjects so displayed, it must also contain equally useful books, dealing with other subjects, upon which one wishes to be informed, and thus men are led to look to the library for help and education.

7. The public library acts as a continuation school in a most important way, when



it is fortunate enough to possess a lecture room within its walls, wherein the people may be brought to listen to the spoken word of the man who is an authority upon any subject. Sometimes the aural appeal of the spoken word is re-enforced by the visual appeal of the picture and always there should be the endeavor to induce the listener further to inform himself upon the theme treated by the lecturer, through reading books contained in the library. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the library is the home of the book and that anything which is not definitely connected with the intention of aiding people through the use of books is not a part of the library's sphere. Consequently, with each lecture, we may well look for the posting upon the bulletin board of a list of books upon the subject covered by the speaker and for a definite attempt to secure the circulation of those particular books at that time.

8. We have long known of the attempt of libraries to supplement the schools by providing reading clubs, story hours and debating clubs for school children, and the effort is now being made to carry like institutions to the persons of maturer years who use the libraries. At one of the branches of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, for example, a reading club of women, numbering now some thirty members, has met weekly for two years to read and discuss standard English novels, those of the women who desire to do so bringing knitting or fancy work with them, to complete while the reading is going on. A similar club, at another branch, has devoted itself to the reading and discussion of Dr. Huckel's translations of Wagner's operas. There are almost boundless possibilities of good in the way of improvement of literary taste and impartation of useful knowledge through such clubs.

9. All the above forms of educational work may be carried on in the great majority of libraries and as part of the essential work of the institution. When the library has associated with it a museum as at Springfield, Massachusetts; or an art gallery, as at New York City; or a gallery in which exhibitions may be held, as at Worcester, Massachusetts, or Newark,

New Jersey; the scope of the work is further widened and it is possible for the institution to serve as a continuation school in many other ways.

Last of all, it must be said that the most important feature of all in the work of the library as a continuation school is the culture which it gives men through introducing them to the great men of all ages of whom the books tell and by whom the books were written. Through reading the books from public libraries, full many a man has been transported from the narrow limits of time and space which hedge him in. One day I went into a store to have an umbrella repaired. The proprietor took my name and address and then said: "I have always been a patron of the Library." "Indeed," I replied, "what kind of books do you chiefly draw?" "Those on ancient Egypt," was the response which surprised me. "I think I have read everything on that subject which you have in English. I have one of the volumes in my back work room now." When I questioned him further, I found that what he said was literally true and that from his back room on a busy Baltimore street the soul of that man walked forth and held converse with the Pharaohs.

Well says one of the characters in John Fletcher's play "The elder brother,"

"Give me leave to enjoy myself; that place  
that does contain

My books, the best companions, is to me  
A glorious court, where hourly I converse  
With the old sages and philosophers;  
And sometimes for variety, I confer  
With Kings and Emperors, and weigh their  
counsels;

Calling their victories, if unjustly got,  
Unto strict account, and in my fancy,  
Deface their ill-placed statues. Can I then  
Part with such pleasures to embrace un-  
certain vanities?

No—be it your care  
To augment your heap of wealth; it shall be  
mine

To increase in knowledge."

Sometimes the library, when used as a continuation school, leads the user to augment his "heap of wealth," always it gives him a sure "increase in knowledge."

"He that loves reading hath everything  
within his reach."

## BENEFITS OF LIBRARY TRAINING\*

BY IONE ARMSTRONG, *Librarian of the Free Public Library, Council Bluffs, Iowa*

It is hardly possible to appreciate thoroughly any blessing unless we have some time known the lack of it. Those who spend their evenings in the gently diffused radiance of an electric light cannot compare the flickering dimness of tallow candles and kerosene lamps. There are men and women who unconsciously accept our modern street cars, automobiles and telephones. They have never known the dark ages of the mule car, the one-horse chaise and the pony express. Their only chances for real thrills are limited to airships, submarines and "jitneys." Most blessings like hair and teeth and eyesight are not valued until some realization comes of their absence.

So I claim it is with the benefits of a library school. For a full appreciation it is necessary to have had a library position of some responsibility without any technical preparation. Then imagine holding this position in a place remote from library centers with only rare and fleeting glimpses of visiting librarians; struggling along with only vague ideas of what other librarians were doing and with a dim realization of the goal. Spending hours in fruitless discussion of the best way to do some simple thing and then doing it with the same perplexing uncertainty. Sometimes hitting the right way by a lucky accident or sheer common sense, but more often finding the right way only by the conflicts. Conscious always of so much wasted time and filled with an uncomfortable feeling of inefficiency. Groping about in this sort of twilight fell to my lot for six years. Hence, I speak on the subject of library training with strong feeling, from first hand knowledge and with at least some understanding of Helen Keller's awakening.

Any summary of these results or benefits naturally it seems to me must fall under two heads, the inspirational and the practical, though there is a borderland where the one merges into the other.

Perhaps we go to library school for the practical details, but I am not sure but the

most valuable thing we carry away is the inspiration—that fine enthusiasm that we like to appropriate and call "library spirit." To have entered with only indifferent interest and to have this gradually changed to intelligent zeal is perhaps the best result of any course. To find a group of men and women who could have been successful in any calling deliberately making the preparation of others their life work adds a dignity to the profession hardly realized before.

Then seeing and hearing some of the great librarians of the country is an inestimable benefit. I particularly remember one who came in our senior year. Her poise and charm and capability became a legend among us. I don't remember much of what she said but I have never been able to think of her without a thrill of enthusiasm. And so it was as they came and went. The idea insistently grew that it was worth while for us to follow—afar off it may be, but still to follow. Perhaps in all of us there is a little spark of missionary zeal that only needs this encouraging contact to become a real force. This effect of personal influence that I am struggling to express is just the thing that cannot be acquired by a correspondence school, no matter how systematic its courses may be. Nor can it be secured from library meetings or library periodicals, for these are conducted primarily for those already trained. While not denying that much can be gained by the diligent seeker and recognizing the great librarians who never attended a library school, yet for most of us it has been the surest and easiest path to any degree of efficiency.

You will hardly question that it is the surest and safest, otherwise you would not be here, but I know only too well that there have been days when you have doubted its being the easiest "way out." But after six years of stumbling along the way and in the light of experience afterward, I know that the two years' course of training is infinitely easier as well as surer and safer. I am thinking particularly now of the in-

\*An address delivered before the students of the University of Illinois Library School.





THE RED HOOK BRANCH, BROOKLYN'S PUBLIC LIBRARY



THE OPEN-AIR READING ROOM AND MAIN READING ROOM, J. B. HOGG BRANCH, BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY





spirational part, although the same is true of the practical details to be considered later. Misguided zeal in any cause is historically dangerous and the library is no exceptional field. So in full view of our responsibilities it behooves us to gain whatever we can in the way of advice and guidance.

But perhaps not less important is the growing vision that comes to us of a library's possibilities, and what is expected of the one who aspires to its keeping.

That a book is of no value in a community until it is read by the right person. That the library has only begun its mission in buying and sheltering this book, but the real test comes in making the connection between the book and its reader. Then multiply this effort by the number of people in the community. This is our library problem. If means can be devised by which this can go on continuously, then we might hope to realize that high ideal of "enriching the whole community." Glimpses of this sort are given to us occasionally, like a view of the "promised land"—a place where we, like Moses, may never enter but traveling toward the shining mountains is never without hope.

Perhaps I was more benighted than others with library aspirations but this function of a library never came to me with any degree of fullness until I attended library school. Even then it was not a sudden revelation but a gradual awakening. With it came the realization that each course in the training school was only a means to this end. Why was so much time put on book selection except that we might get the right book for the people who needed it? Why give such careful attention to the order routine except that the right book once chosen might be secured? Why go into all the details of cataloging except that this book might be more surely and quickly available for the right person? If you have ever failed to find a book through a mistake in the catalog then you know the value of accuracy in details. With the reader before you and the book in the library and the clue to its location lost, then have you tasted the bitterness of inefficiency. "Enriching the community" can never come this way, and at such times the

view of the "promised land" recedes. And then it is you long for a training school for the person who made the catalog.

Doubtless in the beginning of the course most of us were quite overwhelmed with the mass of details. There seemed to be no end. The great purpose was obscured. We couldn't "see the town for the houses." But like laying an intricate pattern of mosaics we added to the design bit by bit until we had the full view of a library complete in its plan and equipment. Then studying its place in the community we caught the right perspective and realized that this had been the end in view from the beginning.

Another result not to be despised in maintaining efficiency for the day's work is the personal satisfaction in knowing the approved methods. As Marden says in one of his books on success, "There is no tonic quite so good as the feeling at night that you have done your best." After a library course it is not your best alone but what those with experience have found to be the best. A tired librarian needs all the tonic of this sort that can come to her. Then if she does know her work it soon becomes evident to her board of trustees. They may not be learned in the technical details or be conversant with library terms, but they are shrewd critics of results. Their opinion of the librarian and her work soon reaches the little world outside. A favorable report, reinforced with natural civic pride in their own library, stimulates interest among the people. A favorable atmosphere is created. The wheels turn smoothly, and everybody is happy. Could any tonic do more than this?

Working with others in the library school brings with it a sort of stimulus that working alone cannot easily create. As the months go on this influence cumulates into an enthusiasm that surmounts all ordinary obstacles. We may not be able to rise to the heights that "welcome each rebuff that turns earth's smoothness rough," but we can face the day's work unflinchingly.

Now, another advantage that belongs in that borderland between the inspirational and the practical is the confidence you have somehow gained in your ability to meet a situation. I do not mean any undue egotism, for the liberal and constant supply of

red ink administered daily serves as a most effectual check to over-estimation. But I do mean that perfectly legitimate confidence that you have earned by hard work and that justly belongs to you. Perhaps it is, after all, not so much a gain of confidence as it is a loss of fear.

The most vivid example of this in my own experience came in the senior year. At a call meeting of the class which had escaped my notice, I was chosen library school reporter on the *Illini*. I assure you no blessing was ever more effectually disguised. I felt limp and helpless and hopeless. The regular work was already heavy. This seemed a veritable last straw. I tried every way of escape, but there was no dignified exit. Describing an event in a family letter, and describing that same event for the circle reached by the *Illini*, was so distinctly different that I was terrified by the thought of it. After a sort of confessional interview with the director, I came away with a faint hope and a definite promise of revision. But even so, the first attempt was most laborious composition, attended with visions of being quoted in the *Lin-o-type*. The second was but little better. Yet as time went on the dread grew less, and Mr. Windsor's patience never failed. What I wrote was most commonplace, and I only mention it because by forcing myself to write these little notes I overcame this foolish fear.

Hardly anything in that year's course has been of more practical benefit. Writing "library notes" has become a regular, and by no means unpleasant, feature of the week's work. I am under no misapprehension as to their quality, but neither have I any doubt as to the value of such notices, crude as they are, in advertising a library. It is not so much a question of brilliancy as it is of constancy. Whatever success mine have had, I trace back to those senior struggles with the "notes" for the *Illini*. Then it was that I "cast out fear."

This is only one illustration. Much the same thing may happen in any course. The privilege of doing a difficult piece of work under the direction of some one who knows how makes it a comparatively easy task ever after. Whether it is what our Christian Science friends call "casting out fear,"

or whether it is gaining confidence, it does not really matter. But, whatever it is, this feeling is a valuable asset in practical work and is directly due to the training you have so labored to acquire. If this feeling of confidence has any justification, it somehow communicates itself to your associates without any effort on your part, and your opinions and decisions are respected.

Another result that is a mental state, at least in some degree acquired at library school, is adaptability. For if we have learned anything in a two years' course of library training, it is that there is generally more than one good way of doing the same thing.

As an example of this, I went to the library school with strong feeling that the only good way to stamp a book for circulation was with the date due. Another member of the class had equally strong feeling about the date of issue. Between ourselves we argued the question exhaustively. After a year's experience as librarians we met again, and my friend confessed she charged all books by the date due, and I admitted using only the date of issue. We had convinced each other that it was possible to use either method satisfactorily.

This difference in adaptability is particularly evident between trained and untrained assistants. The new girl with training seems to find herself at home in a strange library almost in one day's time. She may never have used your particular charging system, but with one explanation she can use it without difficulty. On the other hand, the untrained girl has to find her way step by step, and feels some irritation that all libraries cannot be just like the one she has known. She finds it hard to adjust herself. She doesn't know enough of the theory to grasp the main purpose back of the details. I have found it necessary to warn girls about becoming set in their ways of doing things. "Never get so old that you cannot adapt yourself to new conditions."

Now, I wish to speak of some of the practical benefits as I have found them. Those of you who have had experience in a public library know that you never learned anything in your life but what came into good use some day. It may have been a nursery rhyme or a foreign phrase, a fairy

story, an historical event, a mechanical device or the pure food law—there is really no end to the possibilities. On the other hand, I have tried to think what course of study or what bits of knowledge would be useless in a public library, and I never have been able even to make a beginning of the list. I can think of nothing that seems to me a greater waste of time than playing solitaire, but when you sort the cards after a big day's circulation you need a skilful manipulation that might be acquired in that way. Yet with nothing against those who find this amusement enjoyable or helpful, I should hardly advise a course in solitaire in order to secure this efficiency.

But if all sorts of general information and such accomplishments as playing solitaire are useful in a library, how much more will be the specialized knowledge gained in library training? In taking up these specific things, I wish first to refer to the notes taken in the classroom. In taking these notes, I know all about how hard it is to sift out the important points and the memory chances you all take and the bewilderment that comes over you when you run through the pages before an examination. I know, too, about the weariness that makes a bibliographical institution look like a public document, and trade bibliography like the end of the world. But as Henry James would say, "You can take it from me" that these notes will be a lifeboat to you some day. When you are miles away from any library authority and a problem must be solved, then you will appreciate these notes. In nearly every case will they help you out of the difficulty. My first experience came a few weeks after the close of the senior year, when I taught cataloging in a summer school. Before leaving the university here I revised all my notes, simplifying them for the short course and adding sample cards for all possibilities. These cards, with the original set, made a package of no small size. I did not dare to pack them in my trunk and take chances on never seeing them again. In my handbag I carried them, and wherever I went there my catalog notes went also. No jewel casket could have been guarded more carefully. It was well that I took no chances, for teaching the cataloging was hard enough with the best of notes

—without them it would have been utterly impossible. These same notes have been used many times since and are now in a drawer of my desk. With them I can show any apprentice in a few lessons the main principles of cataloging.

Near my desk in one drawer of a pamphlet case are all my library notes—each course in a separate file and all labeled. I call it my "Library of ready reference." One instance will show that it has some claim to this title. At a meeting of the trustees it was decided to place library signs in the public buildings. One of the trustees agreed to see that it was done. To my great surprise, and with perfectly unjustifiable faith in the librarian, this trustee said he would wait while I made the sign and take it to the printer at once. This was in a state where speed is not particularly good form, except on the racetrack.

Well, I simply copied the sign I had made here in the library school, changing the name and adding the suggestion written across one corner by the reviser, and, behold, my sign was ready! That trustee knew nothing of the three long hours I had spent in making the original. This is one reason why I call these notes my "Library of ready reference."

Another instance occurred in this same library. We were presented with \$500 to buy books for the children's room. One of the conditions was that the librarian submit a list to the donor within a few days. Here was responsibility as well as work, for Miss Lyman's course had impressed us with the perils of the wrong book. Her lists were pressed into service, and from them and the "Pittsburgh catalog for children," our list was made and approved. Not an Elsie or a Stratemeyer appeared, nor anything else that I would be ashamed to have on the shelves to-day. What might have happened is not a pleasant reflection.

Most of us owe nearly all we know of children's literature to this short course. When you study the statistics of public libraries and realize the number of juvenile readers and the part they play in the total circulation, then you realize its importance. Even short as the course is, you get something of what effect reading has on character building. It becomes quickly evident

that here is a matchless opportunity for enriching the community for all time to come, and with it equally evident is the responsibility of the choice of good and evil for these young readers. A librarian has no place in a public library without some understanding of children and their books, and the more she knows the better.

In going back to the notebooks, it would be hard to say what part had been most used. In planning lessons for an apprentice, they are invaluable. For example, the lessons in alphabeting are ready, with hardly a change. I have taught at least forty-five girls how to alphabet cards from the notes and lists that were given here at library school.

Another set of notes that has been of constant help is the reference set. I can subdue a book agent in less time and give him more wholesome respect for the librarian by reading him a few lines from these reference notes than in any way I've yet found. One extra bold youth wanted to copy all the notes I had on reference works, but I quietly told him the handwriting could not be deciphered by anyone else—a perfectly true statement. A few weeks ago, when I was urging the purchase of the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," I produced the note taken down in the class. We now have the set.

When I first went to Council Bluffs the whole staff took a course in the use of reference books. Then the notes were of the greatest help, even the problems being ready to use. At a time like this you forget all about how hard it was to make that eight o'clock class, and how your fountain pen flew to keep up with the lecturer.

For the dark days of trade bibliography, I can offer this consolation: In real life all other hard days will seem easy by comparison. You will never again have so many difficulties listed on one small slip of paper. And then, after that course passed into history, with it will go all fear of those trade catalogs, and you will handle those formidable volumes with the ease of your favorite encyclopædia. Verily, "sweet are the uses of adversity," and every cloud does have its silver lining even in the gloom that surrounds trade bibliography.

And now for "Book selection." In a medium-size library this work necessarily and rightfully falls to the librarian, and it is hard to see how anything she does exceeds this in importance. The value of her library to the community depends on the wise selection of the books she places on the shelves. And I believe that most of us, on entering a library school, have less preparation for this particular work than any other we attempt. What did we know of grasping contents or judging the merits of a book? Of comparative criticism or annotations? Where would we have learned to use the *Booklist*, the *Book Review Digest*, *Reader's Guide*, and the *Publishers' Weekly* and to distinguish between their value? Book reviews and annotations I know are a source of weariness to the flesh and the cause of sleepless nights. But have you ever suffered more in writing them than you have in listening to a long-drawn-out story of a book by some talkative friend? Then, did you compare this tiresome description with a crisp, clear annotation that tells all you need to know in three or four short sentences? Then did it come to you that this is what is expected of any trained library worker? That this is really what the person before the desk wants and has a right to expect? How can this faculty be acquired except through a systematic course? And where are we likely to get such a course except in a training school? No, rather than shorten the time in book selection, I should advise doubling it. And so will you, whether you are a librarian or desk assistant.

Coming back to the notes in this connection, I have found these reviews, outlines and annotations a very special help in writing book notes for the newspaper. Many of mine have been assembled and published in almost the same form as they came from the reviser. If you are expected to send in these weekly lists, and the day arrives with no time to do it, then you will find these notes a very present help in time of trouble.

You must not misunderstand the value I place on the notebooks. Of course, the most valuable thing you obtained in this course or in any other was not what you set down on the paper, but the skill you acquired for similar work in your own library.

Closely associated in actual work with



book selection is the order routine. I combine the two to such an extent that I hardly know where one ends and the other begins. If the selection is made through the *Book-list* or the *Book Review Digest*, where all trade details are given, these are at once recorded. If you have learned a complicated order routine it is an easy matter to simplify for a smaller library and yet retain all the essentials.

And now for that library stumbling block—"Public documents." Where can we get any systematic instruction as to their use except in a library school? Do you suppose any librarian has ever completely overcome her confusion and awe before this ever-increasing collection, even with training plus experience? Has even Miss Adelaide Hasse no sinking of the heart when starting out on a seemingly hopeless quest?

I have often wondered, too, if any other class in this library school has ever been so consumed with zeal over public documents as ours. In my notes there are pages and pages closely covered from four different instructors with as many sets of problems. I have never known whether the faculty had considered us especially worthy of so much attention or so much more hopeless than other classes. Whatever it was, we were as dauntless and full of valor as the German army. Whether we met defeat or victory, we knew no respite and renewed the attack the next morning at daybreak. Not unlike the Polish battlefields, the same ground was taken and retaken as often as the call came forth. What led to terms of peace I never knew. Certainly there were still more worlds to conquer, and equally certain there was no sign of surrender in the attacking force. But we did learn something about public documents. We could use the checklist and the indexes with some degree of intelligence. And we did get an idea of what sort of information to expect from these long rows of uniform volumes.

Later this became the greatest help to us when our staff meetings one winter were devoted to the use of public documents. Ours being a depository library, we had the documents and were expected to use them. The assistants regarded them with the same helpless awe that I understood only too well. Then it was that my "Li-

brary of ready reference" again saved the day. I culled what we needed most from the four sets of notes, and followed each lesson with problems from my ample store. It was hard to believe that anything once so difficult could ever be so easy. It was the difference between a little knowledge and much ignorance. The staff almost caught the zeal of our senior class and declared the indexes not much harder to use than "Poole."

And so it has been with nearly all the courses. My particular experience has not been wide enough to cover all the subjects included in the two years' work, but that is no fault of the library school, and certainly no reason for complaint on my part. It is better to have learned a few things that may never be needed than to need a few things you have never learned. For, as I said in the beginning, it is hard to imagine any superfluous knowledge on the part of a librarian.

I believe you will all agree with me that the greatest trial in the work of a library school is the endless succession of details. These details begin on the first day and continue without remission to the end. They range all the way from every sign and symbol of punctuation through all the intricacies of subject headings and cross-references. Life becomes a confused nightmare of perpetual mistakes.

But I have found a nightmare worse than this: a library of perpetual mistakes, a library where details had been disregarded, where you couldn't depend on the records. In one there had been a trained librarian, with a vision of wonderful things that went no farther in their accomplishment than a beginning—a librarian who couldn't bear the day of small things that would mean the realization of her original plan. This aversion to the details made the difference between success and failure.

One mistake in a call number is a small thing, but it places a book in the wrong place. A card filed out of its order becomes useless. Careless order routine or book-keeping become serious drawbacks. No mistake ever seems effectually buried, but rises up to confront you at the most unseasonable time.

So don't despise the details and think they

are only trivial matters. If you have that feeling and can't overcome it, then don't become a librarian. If you do, your successor will not rise up and call you blessed.

I remember so well in our senior year we heard glowing accounts of what a young library school graduate had accomplished. Her library, apparently dead, had taken on new life and was becoming an active force in the community. It was all true. But what had she done? Simply this: she had installed the library machinery. With skill enough to use it, she had pressed the button. Once in motion the work went on. Those outside the secret felt that a miracle was being performed. Really she was only making a local application of library methods. The response on the part of the people was a perfectly natural result. This particular young woman had learned her lesson and was able to apply it. She was not exceptional; neither was the community. The comfort and encouragement this was to me I am glad to pass on to you. This bit of history may repeat itself endlessly. These are some of the things that library training makes possible.

But it may be well to note a few of the things that no library school can do. It can teach methods that have been found successful, and it can make available the cumulated experience of the profession. If this were all that makes a successful librarian, then any good school could insure success. But we all have to admit the value of personal qualities where a library school is as helpless as it is irresponsible. We are told much about tact and good temper, but a library school can no more create tact than it can change leopard's spots. Turning an ugly disposition into an agreeable one is no more possible at the library age than transmuted lead into pure gold. Even forcing indolence into industry can hardly be made a habit in two years' time, and a relapse is almost a certainty. So it is with many of these essentials to good librarianship. They are qualities not likely to be acquired in mature years. When failures occur with trained librarians they are much more likely to be due to a lack of these personal traits than to any fault in the technical training they have received.

Raising the grade of library work all over

the country is directly due to the influence of library schools and training classes. Library history of the past twenty-five years clearly proves this and makes, as one has said, "not a comparison, but a contrast." Of course, no amount of training can ever make a genius, and no one has ever laid this responsibility on a library school. And yet we may well believe that some of our great library geniuses might have left less criticism behind them if they had known more of systematic routine. We do know that the influence of trained assistants in all the large libraries and at least trained librarians in the smaller ones has lifted our work to the dignity of a profession. As one librarian has said: "This is, after all, the truest raising of the grade—not adding to the height of the mountains, to be sure, but filling in the valleys so that there comes much nearer being a level, not a dead level of conformity, but a very much alive level of attainment and usefulness apparent in the library work all over the country."

#### A NEW DUTCH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

BESIDES the four famous universities of Amsterdam, Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen, the eleven provinces of the Netherlands maintain four special academies: an agricultural at Wageningen, a technological at Delft, and two sectarian universities. To this number—decidedly respectable for a country of the size of New Jersey and with a population of a little over five million—a ninth university has been added: the Commercial University at Rotterdam. The recent development of the study of economy, political, financial, commercial, and sociological, necessitated this specialization, and the support this new institution and its new library are receiving from all sides, is the best proof that it fills a long-felt want.

At the opening, the library, whose librarian is Dr. T. P. Sevensma, had at its disposal 5000 volumes, 250 current periodicals, and a so-called "Economisch Archief," containing a collection of reports, communications, documents, etc., relating to commerce and industry. The library enjoys the effective assistance of the various chambers of commerce and similar institutions.



## RUMINATIONS OF A BIBLIOLATER

THE year is about over and in assuming the vocational it is well that we make a few resolves, so that our next year may be better worth while and that we may be conscious of a record of accomplishment.

Being engaged in library work, it is well that we should review the triumphs and failures of the past year and so analyze our actions that we may become even more agreeable, even more helpful, even more efficient than in the past.

In the first place. A visit to the library is not a social call. It may be presumed that the citizen has come to secure some definite book or to secure some definite information. Otherwise he might come to look over the shelves in the hope that some interesting presentment may meet his jaded vision. In any case it is not necessary to discuss the weather with him nor to compare the relative comforts of the present state of the atmosphere with that of last summer when your brother-in-law had typhoid fever. I recently observed a poor devil who had asked for a dictionary perspiringly helpless in the clutch of a kindly soul who was pouring upon him the precious ointment of her family affairs to such an extent that it spread a hopeless inertia over his whole being.

Secondly. When a borrower has chosen a volume and is evidently absorbed in its contents, do not rush up to him with a novel which some one else may have thought interesting and insist upon the victim's listening to a second-hand panegyric upon its virtues. I have seen saintly souls who have entered the institution with the expression of angels retire with murder in their hearts when compelled to break their trend of thought to listen to the vaporings of an assistant who invariably has her hat on ten minutes before relieving time and who gives little thought to things literary until the next morning, when she is fifteen minutes late. I am not, of course, speaking of those who naturally fall into good library habits. They greet patrons with a bright smile or a "Good-morning" and then go on with their work until asked for information. A few bashful people

will require some further approach and these cases are easily recognized. The library is a place for quiet study. Even the delivery desk should not present the attributes of an afternoon tea nor should loud laughter greet the mild wit of the influential citizen. I recently heard an ordinarily kindly man leave a law library muttering something about "corrosive sublimate" as he deserted a disquisition on Magna Charta.

It is an ever mooted question as to how, when and where a telephone should figure in the daily life of a library assistant. In the majority of cases no rule would be necessary and in many others the excessive use of the 'phone may be charged to zealous and inconsiderate friends who care not for the time and place but seek only the girl. Incessant calls with nervous laughter and inane conversation on the part of the few make the instrument a menace to the work in hand. If the 'phones are in the open the result is noise and if stalls are provided the conversation is prolonged.

One of the great disappointments of library management is the awakening to the facts that so many of the assistants are so little affected by their daily environment. Very few take any thought of their life-work away from the building. Slang, movies, soda-water fountains take the place of the association with the best literature of the ages. I don't wish to present an exaggerated picture, for the young women who work in libraries are exceptionally well-behaved and are alert in mind. As compared with their sisters in other fields they more than hold their own; but I am often astonished that the influence of environment, which is so evident in the lower animals, is not potent enough to maintain their full interest and active zeal in the intellectual delights which surround them. There has been a change for the good in the average which is especially marked where the merit system prevails, but the average is still low. Then again—oh! but what's the use. Nobody's listening. Let's go to lunch!

T. L. M.

### HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN OAKLAND

THE department of public instruction of Oakland, Cal., has published as a board of education bulletin a little pamphlet describing the high school libraries which are so well administered in that city. The account is so interesting and so full of suggestion that we are reprinting it practically verbatim.

"Libraries have grown into the High School system of Oakland in answer to a persistent demand," says the writer of the article. "They were established first by the English and history departments, but have extended their service to all departments, and are now looked upon as indispensable parts of school equipment. Their aim is to supply the rapid, highly specialized book service necessary in schools, while preserving the thoroughness of the best public library methods. They secure efficient library aid for the faculties and provide special library instruction for the pupils, besides filling the immediate daily book demands of our High School-going public of some four thousand boys and girls.

"Each of the city's high schools—Oakland, Fremont, Technical, University and Vocational—has a library in its own building. The first three have trained librarians in charge. The libraries are supported from the school fund, and the librarians are elected by the Board of Education, each librarian becoming a member of the faculty of the school to which appointment has been made, with a salary standard of an instructor of three years' experience. Only trained and experienced librarians are employed who hold a college certificate in addition to their library credentials.

"Methods of administration, including terms and manner of loans, are decided upon by the librarian of each school according to the size of the library, the necessity for the repeated use of certain books and the average time required by pupils of that school for accomplishing their outside reading. In one school the term of a loan may be for one week or for two weeks, while in another school most of the books may circulate as period or over-night loans. In schools where books circulate on period

loans, the same book may be borrowed and returned seven to nine times in the day. This, of course, requires special loaning arrangements that are almost impossible under public library methods. The greatest freedom is given the librarian in adapting the work to local conditions. One of the schools has a book collection of eight thousand volumes, another has five thousand, while others have smaller numbers. It is the plan to increase the collection in each school until it shall reach the ten thousand mark and then to make only such purchases as shall keep the libraries replenished and modern. All book buying is done after consultation between heads of departments and the librarian, and regular library prices are obtained on purchases. Reading lists, again, are made out through the united work of teachers and librarians.

"The circulation of books from the school libraries is large. In a school of a thousand pupils it is not unusual to circulate five hundred books a day. Besides this circulation the same school will handle three hundred and fifty reference workers, bringing the total of actual book users in the day up to eight or sometimes nine hundred. In schools of larger attendance or where the nine-period system is in operation, the circulation rises accordingly.

"This book delivery, however, is only a part of the work done. Special reference material is collected for students from all departments, who bring to the library the endless questions arising in the preparation of work for the classroom. When fifty boys and girls are in the library during a study period, their questions will dive, seemingly, into all things knowable, from the Greek drama to the habits of hummingbirds, and from the principles of the spectrum to the characteristics of furniture in the reign of Queen Anne.

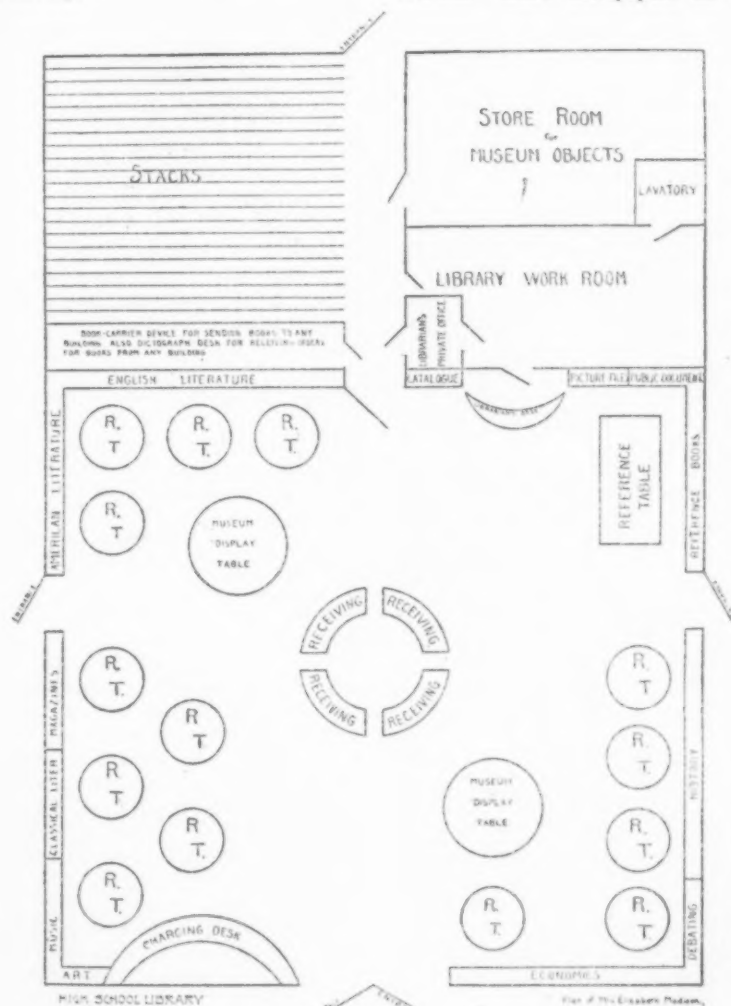
"Back magazines are preserved, and with the help of *Readers' Guide*, much valuable reference material is daily supplied from this source.

"Bibliographies are made out for the use of both teachers and students. It is a great saving of time to the teacher to have reliable lists of all sources of library material upon a given subject. If the teacher wants quickly an outline of the places where the

best information can be found upon chivalry, let us say, or forestry, or Roman costume, or Gothic architecture, or the construction of the cotton gin, the library will supply the required lists. Teachers who have been accustomed to spend several hours on the "hunting up" work on a given subject in a High School without a library service find that they can prepare the same work in a few minutes in an organized school library.

"Exhibitions of pictures and other material are assembled from time to time and displayed in the library as the classroom work brings this or that subject to the fore in the term's course of study. Stereopticons and lantern slides are filed and assembled in the same way for special talks to classes in history, science or English.

"Some of the libraries are making beginnings towards appropriate museum collections. Rare newspapers of historical



A SUGGESTIVE ARRANGEMENT FOR A HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

interest, manuscript letters relating to adventures in early days in California, specimens of old currency and such other material of curious value are frequently contributed by students whose interest in such relics has been stimulated by seeing exhibits in the library and who are glad to give such things from their family collections when they know that they will be properly cared for in the permanent collections of their school.

"In one of the schools the librarian does several hours of story-telling each week. In other schools lectures are given by the librarian on the selection of an individual library, how to buy, how books are made, how to judge of the value of certain classes of books, and on the history of bookmaking in relation to the history of civilization. Another librarian lectures on magazine literature of the day and on current poetry.

"Newspapers are handled in some of the schools in the usual library way, while in other schools they are introduced through clippings which are posted daily covering the great world events, and representing also the legislative work in federal and state matters and important local affairs as these topics are brought out in the classes in current history.

"Handsomely bound and illustrated editions of the classics are purchased occasionally and kept in the libraries for reference only. Every day some of the young people ask to examine one or more of these volumes, for they delight to see the characters whom they have studied in the ordinary text-book spring up into vivid life and color from the page illustrated by some master artist. It is hard to overestimate the cultural value of a few finely published books.

"Instruction in the use of libraries and in the 'short cuts' known to the trained reference worker are taught in all the high schools. Catalogs of the best professional standard are made or are being made for all the school libraries, so that all familiarity gained with these book aids in the high school may be applicable in university or city libraries. The universities say that the high school pupil trained in library methods when he enters the university can save three months of his college time over

his less prepared competitors. This work is usually required as a part of the English course, about three lectures a term being obligatory as well as three written papers on the subject of library use.

"Technical library training for those who wish to enter the work as a profession is taught to certain selected students. Several of those who have taken these courses have made a professional beginning already, although these courses have been established only about a year and a half.

"In none of our high schools is the library used as an assembly or a study hall. It is always reserved entirely for borrowers or reference workers. The best equipment is necessary in a school library, and the safest policy has been found to be 'build slowly and build well.' Special effort is made to render the library attractive by the selection of good pictures, appropriate furniture and simple decorations. In some of the schools the student body has been so interested in the library that it has provided extra adornments in the way of flowers, potted plants, window curtains and occasional small pieces of statuary or exceptionally good prints to hang on the walls.

"In cases where a Students' Activity Credit is recognized, it has been found practicable to allow a quarter of a credit a term for one period of work done in the library as student assistant. The pupils take pride in seeing members of the student body in these positions, and seem to feel more surely than ever that the high school library is 'our very own library.'

Some statistics on the pamphlet's cover show the average daily attendance in the Oakland High Schools to be 3089, and the number of high school teachers 160. The High School Libraries collectively contain 18,376 books, the daily average circulation of books in the libraries being 1620. The estimated daily reference work in all the High School Libraries is 1109, and the estimated daily book use, 2729.

"A home without books is like a hearth without fire, a cupboard without stores, a purse without money, a life without love, a world without a sun, a universe without a God, a negation without an antithesis."

# THE LIBRARY OF THE KANSAS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT EMPORIA

In a paper read in 1899 before the Kansas State Historical Society, President A. R. Taylor reviewed the history of the State Normal School at Emporia. Regarding the library he said:

"No single feature of the school has grown more rapidly than its library. In 1884 there were scarcely 1000 books in the library, everything having gone with the fire in 1878. Now there are nearly 14,000 volumes on the shelves, the average increase being nearly 1000 volumes per year. The books have been selected with great care, and as a working library it has few superiors. Four large and well-lighted rooms accommodate the library, and they are usually crowded with students."

When Professor Holmes E. Sadler, who is listed in the catalog of 1881 as "librarian, natural science and elocution," took charge of the library in September 1880, he found "170 books in the store room, a few remaining from the old library, but mostly donations since the fire."

According to the printed records, the librarians since 1880 have been: 1880-1882, Holmes E. Sadler; 1882-1884, Viola V. Price, librarian and English; 1884-1886, Margaret A. Mack, student; 1886-1887, Mary L. Berkeley, student; 1887-1888, Mrs. Louise Fox, student; 1888-1889, Rose Blanton, student; 1889-1892, Mary A. Whitney, librarian and assistant in history; 1892-1910, Elva E. Clarke, librarian; 1910-1911, Grace M. Leaf, acting librarian; 1911—, Willis H. Kerr, librarian.

To-day the library occupies the beautiful Kellogg Library building, completed in 1902-1903 at a cost of \$60,000. It has more than 37,000 classified and cataloged volumes, and more than 4000 classified pamphlets. It is growing at the rate of 3000 volumes per year. It receives and preserves files of 300 periodicals; in addition it receives 300 Kansas newspapers. It is open for use 75 hours each week. The average hourly attendance of readers is nearly 100, or about 1200 daily. Its staff numbers nine trained library workers and five student assistants. The average number of books checked for use outside the

library is 200 daily throughout the year. The reference use within the library is uncounted and uncountable.

Some of the special features of the library are:

*Reference Department:* An unusually strong equipment of up-to-date book tools, question-answers, keys to all other books. In vertical file, instantly available by topic, are thousands of clippings, affording material not elsewhere available, often the latest. Also in vertical file are reading and reference lists on more than a thousand topics, suggesting best sources of information. Government documents are systematically filed, indexed, and available.

*School Department:* The purpose is to make this a model public school library in equipment, selection, and atmosphere. It occupies its own two rooms on the first floor of Kellogg Library. It has its own librarian and assistant on full time, its own catalog, and two thousand recommended books. Its collection of several thousand mounted pictures, filed by topic in vertical file, and its post card collection, are in constant use. Its facilities are eagerly used by pupils of the Training School, practice and supervising teachers, and visiting teachers and parents.

*Extension Service:* The library began its extension service in January, 1913. Books, pamphlets, and clippings are sent through the mails to responsible parties, for high school debates, orations, and essays; for papers and addresses by teachers and school officers; for papers by club women; and for correspondence study courses conducted by the school. During the year September 1, 1914, to August 31, 1915, there were sent out 647 packages. This department also answers many questions on library organization, issues two series of library information circulars (*Kansas Library Newsletter*, and *Library Extension Circular*); and the librarian has made addresses or visited libraries for advisory purposes in seventeen Kansas towns within the past year.

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Libraries are the wardrobes of our literature, whence men properly informed might bring something for ornament, much for curiosity, and more for use.—J. DYER.



### CUMULATIVE PRINTED CATALOG FOR LARGE LIBRARIES

At the fall meeting of the Eastern College Librarians some interest was shown in the mention by Mr. Leach, the librarian's assistant at Princeton, of the careful experiments which have been made there as to the possibility of a cumulative, title-a-bar catalog kept up to date. The following memoranda are in reply to a request of the editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for the facts as to these experiments.

The principle of the title-a-bar catalog is precisely the principle of the card catalog. By making a bar long enough to contain the essentials of a catalog entry on a single bar, that bar can be used with all the interchangeableness of the card in the card catalog, and almost the same facility.

In this fact lies the germ of a revolution in library cataloging almost as radical as that effected by the card catalog itself. It points to a return of the printed catalog, and there are those who believe that the time is not very far distant when it will be as discreditable for a large library not to have at least a printed author index catalog as it is now not to have a card catalog. At present, however, after twenty-five years of experiment the matter must be regarded as still in a tentative stage.

In theory the whole matter is very simple and would seem to call only for a little courage and carrying out. The method has been applied and carried out successfully commercially in the indexes to periodicals familiar to all librarians, and in address lists and many other cases where matter needs to be revised and reprinted frequently. The possibilities are best suggested by the modern telephone book, which contains in a single light, handy volume enough title-a-line references to author catalog a university library of half a million volumes on the basis of a 50-letter bar. The "United States catalog," which has a bar of about this length, would provide in a single volume on a strict title-a-bar basis, an index author catalog for a library of 2,000,000 volumes. In short, it is possible to provide a brief title, index, author, title-a-bar catalog of even the very largest library, say 3,000,000 entries, in a single volume not larger than some in customary active use

in the library. Even if the longer title or 100-letter bar is used, a single volume might still provide for 1,500,000 entries.

Everyone confesses that a printed catalog, kept up to date, would be a convenience and an economy in many ways; the question is simply one of cost, and no one has been bold enough as yet to try it out on the only basis which could give a full test of the advantage of the method, *i. e.*, one which had at least author reference to every book in a large library. The reasons for this are, first, the chances of unknown pitfalls; second, doubts whether practical details of form have been yet settled; third, some large libraries have made experiments in cumulation and have declared that the mechanical difficulties of a complete cumulated catalog are insuperable.

Nevertheless, the method has been in use in minor ways, and it has been possible for libraries to make practical experiments to a certain point.

The Princeton experiments have been based on the fact that some twenty department and seminary libraries here demand special catalogs, first of the department collections, and then for all the books in the library relating to their subject. It was found that most of these requests would be satisfied by a simple author catalog, and it was estimated that ninety-five per cent of the questions asked of a catalog in the small classified libraries would be answered by a simple author catalog with 100-letter entry.

It was figured that to supply and keep separate card catalogs would cost as much if not more than this method, in any event, while there was a positive help towards the proposition in the fact that it was necessary on other grounds to print several special catalogs, some of which were paid for by interested outsiders, and their bars were available without expense. It was decided, therefore, first to combine the special catalogs, then to add in other seminary or department libraries as fast as time and means would allow. The result is a joint list of the seminary and department libraries, which now includes most of the outlying libraries. It now contains about 30,000 entries and affords a good basis for real experiment.

For several years now the additions to the seminary and department libraries have been printed as a weekly bulletin, posted in the various libraries, and cumulated into the collected volume from time to time. Last year the experiment was made of cumulating into this catalog every two weeks. 1566 titles were added and filed into 319 pages of type, 22 cumulated editions were published in twenty copies and distributed among the special libraries at a total cost for composition, filing, paper, ink, and interest, of \$163.85. The methods developed in this work, however, are such as to suggest that this catalog could be made and kept up to date each day at a cost of

the monthly supplement. The cost of filing these in and printing 30 copies of this cumulated catalog of 60 pages was \$1.27. As the same bars are used as for the weekly bulletin, composition for this is a by-product. This points to a 200-page supplement of 15,000 titles, costing about one cent per title, exclusive of composition and paper.

One of the most interesting aspects of this method is its use for special lists. The author list once extant in bars, arranged by pages, special lists out of this can be printed at astonishingly small cost. If there were a catalog of a whole library, all the multitude of select lists for the various

Abakanowicz-Abdank. see Abdank-Abakanowicz.	
[Abbott, E. A.] (A Square, pseud.) Flatland; a romance. New ed. Lond. 1881.	SM8106.11
Abdank-Abakanowicz. Die Integraphen. Lpz. 1889.	SM81074.111
Abel, N. H. Oeuvres complètes. Nouv. éd. par L. Sylow et S. Lie. Christiania, 1881. 2v.	SM8101.111
Abhandlungen aus den gebieten der mathematik, physik, chemie. Brns. 1901.	SM81001.112
Abhandlungen zur geschichte der mathematischen wissenschaften. Lpz. 1877—v.1—	SM8103.112
Abraham, H. A., ed. Les quantités élémentaires d'électricité; par Abraham & Langevin. P. 1905. 2 ps.	SM8102.112
Abraham, M. Theorie der elektrizität. Lpz. 1905-07. 2v.	SM8289.112.11
Abraham, M. Theorie der elektrizität...4. umgearb. aufl. Lpz. 1908—v.1—	SM8289.112.12
R. Accademia delle scienze di Tor. Repertorio bibliografico delle pubblicazioni. Tor. 1883.	SM8015.917
Achitsch, A. Das gauss'sche prinzip d. kleinsten zwanges. Pola, 1904.	SM8109.105
Achitsch, A. Ein neues Integrationsverfahren. Pola. 1906.	SM8109.105.2
Acta mathematica; zeitschrift hrsg. von G. Mittag-Leffler. Stockholm, 1882—v.1—	SM8109.113
Adam, B. Das rationalmachen d. bruchnennern. Clausthal, 1891.	SM8100.11
Adam, O. Beiträge zur analytischen geometrie an d. mittelschule. Wien, 1890.	SM8100.111
Adhémar, R., vicomte d'. L'équation de Fredholm. Par. 1909.	SM81443.114
Adhémar, R., vicomte d'. Exercices et leçons d'analyse. Par. 1908.	SM8131.115
Adhémar, R., vicomte d'. Leçons sur les principes de l'analyse. Par. 1912—v.1—	SM8131.115.2

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF THE FIRST ENTRIES IN THE PRINTED CUMULATIVE AUTHOR FINDING LIST FOR THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY MATHEMATICAL SEMINARY

not more than six or seven cents per title of 100 letters added.

This year the main volume, instead of being cumulated again, has a cumulated supplement. The weekly bulletin of accessions is cumulated monthly, forming a supplement up to date once a month, so that complete reference requires consulting the main volume, supplement, and from one to three weekly bulletins. At the end of the year it is proposed to cumulate this supplement, together with two or three special collections which are now being put into type, into the main volume.

The cost of this weekly bulletin with monthly cumulation, apart from the cost of composition, and cost of metal to be kept standing, runs something as follows: November 5, 1100 bars were cumulated into

courses for which books are laid out could be drawn out and printed. Several experiments were made last year in this line, *e. g.*, a list of all the books in the Mathematical Seminary. The occasion of this mathematical list was the visit of an English government official in behalf of the universities of India. He found the selection of books in this seminary so advantageous for his purposes that he asked to have a copy of the catalog typewritten for him. Instead of doing this, bars were withdrawn and a neat catalog containing 3500 titles printed at a total cost, for composition, printing paper and binding, in an edition of twenty-five copies, of \$7.00—the itemized records totaled just \$6.99.

Then these same bars were rearranged to form a classified catalog, or rather a classi-

fied shelf list and another classified finding list printed, the cost being almost identically the same as that of the other, so that for less than \$15 there was printed a complete author and classified list of 3500 titles. This cost was considerably less than the cost of typewriting, and the matter cataloged equivalent to a library of 5000 volumes.

Two or three minor experiments in similar lines cross-check this experiment as substantially sound under the economical conditions prevailing here at the present time.

The experiments here tend, in the first place, to show that there are no real mechanical difficulties which cannot be overcome. There is no intrinsic reason why a catalog in twenty copies should not be cumulated daily like the card catalog. It involves substantially reprinting a page in twenty copies for every new title added and inserting these in twenty loose-leaf catalogs, but inserting and printing a page hardly consumes more time than typewriting, and inserting a page no more than inserting card in the card catalog.

Experiment goes to show that the essential elements are (1) that there shall be no exception to the single-bar title rule; (2) that the length of the page shall be variable and cumulation made without regard to various length of the page; (3) that printing shall be attempted only on one side of the page; and (4) that some simple fixed form of loose-leaf binder be employed, since a somewhat bulky series of volumes results from printing only on one side and with a thickness of paper convenient for loose-leaf work.

It is estimated that a complete author catalog of the Princeton University Library would require 300,000 bars, and might, printed on both sides and in the fashion of the "United States catalog," be contained in a single volume half the size of the latter. In loose-leaf style this might be contained in three volumes, but would work better in six. It is estimated that to add 20,000 titles to this yearly would cost \$1500. This is a tidy sum, but only a small fraction of the actual annual expense of cataloging.

Of course, this, like everything else of

its sort, depends on its methods, and in this case it is chiefly the methods of handling the bars, printing only on one side of the paper so as, with soft background, to be careless of impression and general methodical work, which makes the thing economical. It would be easy enough to spend two or three times as much on doing the same work unless these details are rigidly attended to.

It might be argued that even if the expense of such a catalog was in addition to the present expensive cataloging, it would be justified on the ground of the vastly increased facilities offered to professors and students in the department libraries; but at most it would not, in any case, be all additional expense. In the case of university libraries which have these subordinate libraries, it would have many compensatory savings, and in every library there would be very large time savings in purchase, cataloging, and reference divisions.

There remains still, so far as these experiments go, the open question between these bulky catalogs cumulated monthly, weekly, or even daily, and a more compact catalog printed annually, supplemented by cumulations during the year. A catalog of this latter type requires looking up a given title twice, but gives partial use with greater facility. In the case of a large city library, this system, with a copy of the cumulated catalog and supplement in each of the branch libraries, should be worth the whole cost of admission for branch library use alone.

When it comes to the questions of inter-library loan, or inter-branch loan, the useful possibilities of such catalogs multiply. While, therefore, this library is not prepared to plunge into a matter which others have held to be mechanically impracticable, its experiments do suggest that there are no mechanical difficulties which cannot be overcome practically. Its experiments suggest that the main reason for failure of previous experiments has been in the admission of many-bar titles, a point at which cost and confusion begins to be unlimited. Accepting the need of violating esthetic satisfaction in the matter of presswork, and especially the various length page,

there really does not seem to be any reason to suppose that the method could not be applied even to the largest libraries with great increase of usefulness and possibly with economy.

It is not likely that this method will ever wholly supersede a central card catalog, although there is a possibility even of that. The short title entry contemplates some source of fuller cataloging where the user of the library can get all the bibliographical details. There is nothing, however, to forbid the possibility that alphabetical subject and classed catalogs of even the biggest libraries should be printed in this form. The fact that bar machines can produce a second, third, or fourth bar, at about one-fourth the cost of each of the first bars composed, suggests economic possibilities in this direction. It is possible that such a catalog would be quite sufficient as to the subject catalogs, reducing the card catalog to a single author catalog of full titles and doing away with duplicate official catalog and department catalogs altogether; but it would be a bold librarian who would venture to appeal to his trustees for this program at this present stage of experiment. On the other hand, there is already grave doubt as to whether librarians are justified in not taking up very seriously the matter of a simple author finding list of the cumulated type.

The logic of the present situation would lead to brief-title, cumulated index catalogs—author, subject, and classed—with a single author catalog having very full bibliographical details back of it. This would consist of Library of Congress and other printed cards, together with short-title cards giving bibliographical references to where full-title information can be found, in cases where there are no printed cards.

E. C. RICHARDSON,  
*Librarian, Princeton University.*

Book love, my friends, is your pass to the greatest, the purest, and the most perfect pleasure that God has prepared for his creatures. It lasts when all other pleasures fade. It will support you when all other recreations are gone. It will last you until your death. It will make your hours pleasant to you as long as you live.—TROLLOPE.

#### THE SAFETY FIRST EXHIBIT OF THE NEW HAVEN PUBLIC LIBRARY

EARLY in the month of November, the library had an offer from the Industrial Department of the Y. M. C. A. of the loan of the United States Steel Corporation Safety Exhibit. This was the birth of the library's exhibit, for from this offer plans were made at once to enlarge upon the original loan.

Inasmuch as the Safety First movement is largely one related to industries, it was quite logical that the planning and general direction of the enlarged exhibit should be undertaken by the technology department. Such was the case.

With the hearty co-operation of Mr. A. B. Dickson, industrial secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and formerly with the Y. M. C. A. in the Canal Zone, plans were laid for the enlarged exhibit.

A careful survey of the field and well-directed inquiries soon brought in valuable material. As a result of the campaign, over forty firms sent material, either as a gift or a loan. The list shown herewith will give some idea of the extent of the canvass.

Abbot Enamel Sign Company, New York City. Safety signs and literature.  
Acme Guard Co., New York City. Literature.  
Acme Wire Co., New Haven, Ct. Photos.  
Aetna Life Ins. Co., New York City. Literature.  
Allen Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Ct. Safety set screws.  
American Mason Safety Tread Co., Lowell, Mass. Treads and literature.  
American Museum of Safety, New York City. Literature.  
American Thermo Ware Co., New York City. Literature.  
Boston Elevated Railway Co., Boston, Mass. Photos, posters, literature.  
Bristol Co., Waterbury, Ct. Safety set screws.  
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Posters and literature.  
Browne & Sharpe, Providence, R. I. Photos.  
Candee Rubber Co., New Haven, Ct. Photos.  
Canfield, H. O., & Co., Bridgeport, Ct. Safety set screw protector.  
Chicago Screw Co., Chicago, Ill. Safety set screws.  
Connecticut Company, New Haven, Ct. Blue prints.  
Consolidated Car Fender Co., Providence, R. I. Photos.  
Consumers' Power Co., Jackson, Mich. Posters.



General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Photos.  
 Geometric Tool Co., New Haven, Ct. Photos.  
 Harrel, G. H., New Haven, Ct. Automobile devices.  
 Industrial Press, pubs., New York City. Literature.  
 The Lungmotor Co., Chicago and New York. Lungmotor.  
 The McCormack Co., New Haven, Ct. Non-slip horseshoes.  
 Nachod Signal Co., Louisville, Ky. Photos.  
 National Safety Council, Chicago, Ill. Printed matter and posters.  
 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., New Haven, Ct. Blue prints, photos.  
 Norton Co., Worcester, Mass. Photos and literature.  
 Otis Elevator Co., New York City. Elevator safety devices and posters.  
 Peck Brothers, New Haven, Ct. Sanitary drinking fountains.  
 Public Service Corporation of N. J., Newark, N. J. Posters and literature.  
 The Ready Tool Co., Bridgeport, Ct. Safety belt shifters and literature.  
 Rochester Railway and Power Co., Rochester, N. Y. Photos.  
 The Sewing Machine Finger Protector Co., Leominster, Mass. Protector.  
 Southern New England Telephone Co., New Haven, Ct. Special exhibit of safety practice in their company.  
 Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct. Literature.  
 United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia. Posters, literature, pins, rulers, pencils.  
 U. S. Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special exhibit.  
 Universal Safety Tread Co., New York City. Treads and literature.  
 Whitner Safety Device Sales Co., New York City. Panel with safety window-cleaning devices.  
 Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct. Diagrams and forms.  
 World Book Co., Yonkers, N. Y. Literature.

In general, the exhibit has been arranged by subject or classes as safety on steam railroads, street railroads, the exhibit of the National Safety Council, U. S. Steel Corporation special exhibit, safety in machine and industrial shops, miscellaneous, highway, safety and children, automobile devices, Southern New England Telephone Co., elevator safety, and a general table devoted to literature of the subject.

Naturally, much of the material was in the form of photographs and posters. However, there were many pieces of apparatus. Among such were the special safety devices shown by the Otis Elevator Co., the Pulmotor and Lungmotor people. A spe-

cial demonstration was held on one of the nights showing the working of the pulmotor. Window-cleaning devices, automobile safety devices, a special electrical fuse shown by the telegraph department of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and the only one of its kind in use, sanitary drinking fountains, safety belt shifters and safety treads, and non-slip horseshoes.

The library hopes and expects to act as a clearing house of information in relation to safety in the future, and to that end much literature has been gathered. From the gifts to this exhibit, a permanent Museum of Safety, similar to those already established in Europe and this country, is planned for the coming year. The Museums of Safety have done wonderful work in the conservation of human life in Germany and Belgium. In fact, they have been one of the strongest instruments of the movement. Inasmuch as the present library and the library of the future is to be not only a collector of printed information, but a clearing house of information, there is no reason why a library should not undertake such a plan.

Already requests have come from different sources for this exhibit. One from the chief motorman of the street railway company, has expressed the wish that we take suitable material from this exhibit and send it around to the various cities in this state. It is quite likely that there will be a suitable exhibit of posters made up to send around to libraries interested. For mechanical devices and the obtaining of same, information will accompany the traveling exhibit.

To make anything a success, publicity is needed. To that end the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Department had several hundred invitations printed and these were mailed to people of importance, and others were distributed freely among the shops and car-houses. The New Haven Sunday Union gave us a splendid write-up and published with the article two photographs taken of the exhibit. All visitors to the exhibit were good advertisers. The vice-president of the street railway company very kindly consented to our request to have a suitable sign placed on the cars relating to the safety movement. Signs were placed on



suitable vestibule windows worded as follows: "Be Careful. Safety. Always Wait Until This Car Stops." The vice-president further added to our request by offering of his own free will to put special posters on the dashboards. This was done. The library's branch windows were utilized for this purpose of advertising. Duplicate material from the main exhibit was placed in the window for the week.

Whether or not this exhibit has been a success in numbers we have no way of knowing. Suffice to say that as one man of this city said, "If this exhibit has been the means of saving one life it will have accomplished no small task."

KENNETH C. WALKER.

#### THE WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

"ONE of the most interesting of the meetings held in connection with the recent National Eisteddfod at Bangor," says a writer in the *Cardiff Libraries Review* for September, "was the one in which Mr. Lleufer Thomas gave an account of the Workers' Educational Association, or the W. E. A., as it is familiarly known among its members. The W. E. A. is a successful attempt to adapt the old university extension movement to democratic ideas. The association is a federation of working class and educational bodies. By 1915 it consisted of 953 trade unions, councils, and branches, 388 co-operative committees, 341 adult schools and classes, 15 university bodies, 16 local education authorities, 175 workingmen's clubs and institutes, 65 teachers' associations, 151 educational and literary societies, making a total of over 2500 organizations in all. Wales forms one of the districts into which for administrative convenience the country has been divided.

"The association can perhaps best be described as a missionary organization specially concerned to bring existing educational agencies and workmen into vital touch with each other. It voices the intellectual demands of working people on the one hand, and tries to persuade the universities, on the other, to meet these demands from their rich mental resources. One of the special means devised to bridge the gulf between the supply and demand is the

tutorial class. The idea is quite simple. A group of earnest students are discovered who are prepared to attend for three years through the winter months a weekly class conducted by a tutor of university standing, and to write essays regularly for him. There are now about 150 of these very serious classes in the country, with some 3500 students. There is no restriction as to the subject to be studied, but in practice it is found that the demand is mainly for economics or history or literature. The class meets for two hours weekly, one hour being devoted to the lecture and the other to discussion. The classes are financed partly by grants from the Board of Education and partly from funds raised locally by a joint committee, consisting of representatives of workmen and of the University College of the district. The competitive spirit is rigorously excluded from the classes, but they are reported on by the inspectors of the Board of Education. Among incidental by-products of the classes are summer rambles and a week or two in the summer school at Bangor, where the W. E. A. students foregather to meet fresh tutors from various parts of the country.

"In addition to the tutorial classes, pioneer classes are arranged on more popular lines, and occasional lectures. Thus last winter the Cardiff branch arranged an admirable series of free lectures at University College by experts on the various nations at war. The branch, which has 21 societies affiliated to it, will hold a similar series during the coming winter. The course was opened on September 24th by the popular president of the W.E.A., the Rev. William Temple, M.A. There will follow lectures on Italy, Russia, and the Balkans. The association is giving various help in military camps, and it has recently published a valuable pamphlet on 'Child labour in relation to the war.'"

Books are delightful when prosperity happily smiles; when adversity threatens they are inseparable comforters. They give strength to human compacts, nor are grave opinions brought forward without books. Arts and sciences, the benefits of which no mind can calculate, depend upon books.

—RICHARD AUNGERVILLE.

### WHAT MAY THE LIBRARY DO FOR THE SCHOOL?\*

EVIDENT more and more frequently is the new appraisal of the library as a definitely contributing part of the educational scheme. In the schools of today, and not merely in the schools of tomorrow, is the library to come into its own.

This afternoon we are asking, What is the definite contribution of the library in the schooling of a boy or girl? What may the library do for the school?

It is just as well, at the outset, to remember that the conception of the school has changed and is changing. We have heard of the "tragedy of education," of "what is and what might be" in our schools, and now we are reading of the "new education" and of the "schools of tomorrow." I think we are coming to believe that the school is life, not mere preparation for living. The child is learning to live by living. According to this view, the school is a social group where natural interests are fostered and real problems are met. The following up of these problems involves the use of the tools of learning, such as reading, writing, language, and arithmetic. Continuing this process of fostering natural interests and meeting real problems through high school and college, the result is education. And education, remarks Mr. Gustav Stickley very wisely in the September *Craftsman*,—"Is it a decoration,—or is it something we strive for because it illuminates life, enables us to accomplish more clearly, wisely, and completely our destiny?"

What is the part of the library in this school? What may it do for this social group of natural interests and real problems?

The library in the school must be part of the school. It must help the school do its work. It must lend itself as a tool to be used in the following up of problems.

That sounds very formal, very utilitarian. Probably nine-tenths of the school people of this country have no such conception of the library in the school. Some of them think it's a nice thing to have, it helps amuse the children, and "it makes them

love good books." And then they do one or both of two things, or rather all three of three things: first, they buy sets of Gibbon and Macaulay for elementary school libraries; second, they buy the latest fiction, of the type described by Mr. Bacheller last night; third, they require certain doses of reading, with outlines, analyses, and written reports, "book reviews." Some school people do that.

Many more school people (and some librarians) refer to the library in the school as "a collection of books for supplementary reading." This view assumes that the vital part of school is in textbooks learned by rote; supplementary reading is a mere virtue of repetition. Just as well say that the Utica mechanic who found the solution of his structural problem and the restoration of his job in a Utica Public Library book was doing "supplementary" reading. Was he not doing vital reading? Was he not using the library as a tool to meet a real problem? Moreover, neither the school child nor the Utica mechanic is particularly attracted by a "collection of books." Both of them fly to the organized active form of service which meets them on the ground of their interest and helps them solve their problem.

In his notable article on the administration of university libraries (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, May, 1915), Mr. Frederick C. Hicks employs the phrase "composite textbook" as descriptive of the new use of libraries in education; and in his address (*School Review*, June, 1915) at the University of Chicago, in April, 1915, Mr. Bostwick added to the effectiveness of the phrase. Except for our aversion to the word "textbook," isn't it satisfactory to say that the library in the school is a great composite textbook used to foster natural interests and to meet real problems?

A possible objection is suggested by Mr. Stickley's article above referred to. He warns against confusing education with books, saying that "in books we are studying all the while to find out about other people's experiences," whereas true education requires a large basis of personal experience. We all speak occasionally of "bookish" education, meaning impractical education. Farmers are prone to describe

\*Read before the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New York Library Association, Squirrel Inn, Haines Falls, N. Y., October 1, 1915.

graduates of agricultural colleges as "book farmers."

However, I think it is possible to use the composite text-book as a means of practical personal experience for boys and girls, and even for college men and women. Further, I think that until the library in the school so disposes itself toward the school purpose, it is a failure. It may be a collection of books, it may furnish supplementary reading, it may be the means of forcing students to read good books,—but vital force in educating its readers it lacks until an understanding personality brings the spark of life into that library.

At least two personalities are necessary for the proper educational use of the library. The composite textbook must be assembled—text, illustrations, charts, maps, index, table of contents, dedication, and introduction—and bound together with strong cords of understanding personal service. That is work for the most gifted, the best trained, of librarians. The textbook once assembled as a fit instrument of service, inspiring interests and answering needs, its pages must be turned. Some chapters are to be omitted, some pages stir so many interests and answer so many questions that they are dwelt upon for days. And when all the pages of that composite textbook are turned by a loving, patient, understanding human leader, shall anyone dare say that schooling is bookish, or that the library is only an ornament in that school, or that boys and girls have not the love of good books in their hearts? We love that which helps us live more and better.

It is coming—nay, it is here—this assembling and turning the leaves of the composite textbook by far-seeing souls. In certain schools of Pittsburgh, they have thrown away the geography books; and the other evening, in the East Liberty branch, I saw the composite textbook and the eager personality that assembled it. In other schools, they are throwing away the readers, and I have seen the keen delight of the assembler of a composite reader. Science becomes absolutely practical and at the same time amazingly cultural through the use of this composite textbook. Have you seen the composite United States his-

tory now used in the schools, beginning with the third grade? A wonderful array of myth, legend, story, picture, maps, documents, facts, handwork models! History is going back in part to its first glory, when it was handed down with poetry and philosophy, in picture and song and story. It turns out to be fairly good history, too. Where is the civics textbook used by the Newark schools? It was assembled by a far-seeing thinker in the Newark Public Library.

This, then, is the first service, the *sine qua non* of the library for the school: That it take its place as an organized personal factor in stirring natural interests and in meeting real problems.

Only two other forms of service need now be mentioned:

First, teacher and supervisor and scholar ought to be able to come to the library in the school with confidence. The library that fails in this service is indeed a failure. Implicit trust in the service of the library means the banishment of laziness, for confidence is born of the belief substantiated by experience that all which is humanly possible has been done to meet the school needs. Further, trustworthiness is based upon respect for honest scholarship and wideawake interest. Hand in hand with industry and scholarship and alertness goes a certain tolerance of spirit and belief, without which the confidence of the school in its composite textbook is impossible.

The other form of service is negative. I have in mind a certain inscrutability of materials and methods, a certain lack of finality. The school library should stir interests, meet needs, inspire confidence,—and beckon the boy onward. Never should the composite textbook be regarded as the definitive edition. There is always more beyond, another revision, another volume in the set. The final word has not been written. There is no greater tragedy of education than the self-sufficient, completely educated man. Upon the school library this projection of interests is a heavy responsibility. In fulfilling this service, the school library will certainly send the boy on to that best of schools, the public library. No one need fear that the effective

school library will subtract from public library opportunities. Furthermore, in beckoning the boy onward, the library in the school is contributing to another new duty of the school, its "wider use." Within its field of school service, the school library in hundreds of communities may well serve as the community library, and in hundreds of others may co-operate faithfully with the public library and social center organizations.

I have mentioned three things which the library may do for the school. Its fundamental service is a definite part of the educational facilities and powers of the school. Accompanying this, is the contribution of confidence in the integrity of the thought material used by the school. As a capstone in its service, the library in the school projects its influence, sends the boy or girl along with wholesome tastes and the power always "to accomplish more clearly, wisely, and completely his destiny."

There is at least one corollary, it seems to me, which may be frankly stated as the view of many practical school men: To render the service above described, the school library should be a part of the school organization, but naturally in close co-operation with the public library system. A library in every rural and town and city elementary school, a library in every high school, a library in every college and university: to which division of the school process shall we deny its own library, organized and administered for its particular educational work? An element of greatness in the modern idea of libraries is its applicability to any special work or situation. If banks and department stores and industrial corporations are to have special libraries, administered by them for their special uses, why not the same facilities for all schools? Why not take the library influence right into the school?

Of course there are objections and difficulties. The cost of a system of elementary school libraries (estimated by Mr. Legler as more than \$4,000,000 first cost and \$500,000 annual maintenance for the city of New York alone) will mount to a stupendous figure for the whole country. Convince the school people what the library will do for them, and the money will come for li-

braries as well as for playgrounds, laboratories, auditoria, and moving pictures.

To object that we should not think of libraries in elementary schools because the New York school libraries of fifty years ago were scattered to the winds, is failure to recognize the advances of fifty years in library and school administration.

To object that the schools will fail to appoint capable trained librarians is overlooking the fact that in the main schools are maintaining high standards of qualifications for all special fields, as manual training, music, physical training, fine arts. It is true, however, that there may be places where political influences are such that for the present the proper standards cannot be set.

A difficulty urged is conflict of authority if the school attempts to maintain a library as part of its organization. Which is more likely to bring about conflict: A library maintained by the school, administered by a capable trained librarian (perhaps nominated by the public library) who is a member of the school faculty and who is in thorough sympathy with the public library and indebted to it for many loans of material; or a library maintained in the school building, administered by a capable trained librarian who is a member of the public library staff but working under the general direction of the principal so far as the school aspect of the work is concerned, supported in book funds by both organizations? Under which system is your librarian more likely to feel that she has a permanent work to do, that she "belongs," and that she may assemble her composite textbook most effectively?

I do not wish to magnify any of these objections on either side, for there is much to be said on both sides. But we may as well face the facts and the difficulties, and solve the problem. The important thing is to provide a library for every school, however administered,—a library presided over by trained understanding, tactful ability, and unselfish service. Then our question will be, What *can't* the library do for the school?

WILLIS H. KERR,  
*Librarian, State Normal School,  
Emporia, Kansas.*



## PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN HOLLAND.

The "Centrale Vereeniging voor Openbare Leeszaalen en Bibliotheken" (Central Association of Public Libraries in the Netherlands), consists at the present time of 26 public libraries scattered all over the country. The president is Jhr. E. A. van Beresteyn and the secretary, Dr. H. E. Greve. The seventh annual report gives the following account of these libraries:

- ALKMAAR.—P. L. (est. 1908.) Secretary A. A. van Rijnbach. Subsidies: state 600 florins, provincial 300, municipal 600. Number of books 4866; readers 11,739; total expend. 2523 fl.
- AMERSFOORT.—P. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary J. Hovens Greve. Subsidies: state 1125 fl., municipal 1500. Number of books 7768; readers 23,381; total expend. 5467 fl.
- AMERSFOORT.—Catholic P. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary J. J. Thien. Subsidies: state 500 fl., municipal 500. Number of books 7543; readers 12,469; total expend. 1665 fl.
- APFINGEDAM.—P. L. (est. 1911.) Secretary Dr. W. A. Vermeer. Subsidies: none. Number of books 1150; readers 6350; total expend. 1860 fl.
- APELDOORN.—Ref. L. (est. 1912.) Secretary J. Vermaat. Subsidies: state 600 fl., municipal 600. Number of books 3841; readers 21,850; total expend. 2200 fl.
- BUSSUM.—P. L. (est. 1914.) Secretary Mr. J. P. C. van der Burgh. Subsidies: state 1200 fl., provincial 600, municipal 1300. Number of books 7000; readers 18,500; total expend. 5050 fl.
- DORDRECHT.—P. L. (est. 1899.) Librarian Dr. Th. Stoop. Subsidies: state 1750 fl., municipal 1800. Number of books 13,770; readers 96,000; total expend. 11,650 fl.
- FRANEKER.—Ref. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary A. H. van der Hoeve. Subsidies: state 400 fl., municipal 400. Number of books 2300; readers 7900; total expend. 2730 fl.
- THE HAGUE.—P. L. (est. 1906.) Librarian Dr. H. E. Greve. Subsidies: state 1500 fl., municipal 10,000. Number of books 12,000; readers 73,500; total expend. 15,000 fl.
- GRONINGEN.—P. L. (est. 1903.) Secretary T. J. Slemens. Subsidies: state 1400 fl., municipal 1400. Number of books 9576; readers 96,400; total expend. 8245 fl.
- DEN HELDER.—P. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary J. L. Redeke-Hoek. Subsidies: state 500 fl., provincial 400, municipal 850. Number of books 2650; readers 16,430; total expend. 2140 fl.
- HELMOND.—Catholic P. L. (est. 1913.) Librarian A. Raymakers. Subsidies: municipal 500 fl. Number of books 1200; readers 7500; total expend. 3120 fl.
- HILVERSUM.—P. L. (est. 1910.) Secretary J. Ek. Subsidies: state 1200 fl., municipal 1200. Number of books 20,190; readers 27,466; total expend. 8000 fl.

- LEEUWARDEN.—P. L. (est. 1905.) Secretary J. Kardux. Subsidies: state 875 fl., municipal 875. Number of books 12,418; readers 13,000; total expend. 4228 fl.
- LEIDEN.—P. L. (est. 1910.) Secretary N. Brouwer. Subsidies: state 450 fl., municipal 450. Number of books 8780; readers 34,000; total expend. 3183 fl.
- MIDDELSBURG.—P. L. (est. 1912.) Secretary Dr. H. van der Kemp. Subsidies: state 300 fl., municipal 300. Number of books 3532; readers 8613; total expend. 2145 fl.
- ROTTERDAM.—Ref. L. (est. 1907.) Librarian J. A. Vorder Hake. Subsidies: the municipality furnished three buildings. Number of books (?); readers 137,850; total expend. 23,213 fl.
- SNEEK.—P. L. (est. 1910.) Librarian E. D. Alma. Subsidies: state 650 fl., municipal 650. Number of books 7112; readers 16,030; total expend. 2732 fl.
- TILBURG.—Catholic Ref. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary J. Brouwers, Jr. Subsidies: state 900 fl., municipal 790. Number of books 2250; readers 7900; total expend. 3460 fl.
- UTRECHT.—Ref. L. (est. 1892.) Secretary A. E. B. Meijer. Subsidies: state 3180 fl., municipal 3180. Number of books 10,746; readers 54,000; total expend. 17,700 fl.
- VEENDAM.—Ref. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary G. J. J. Pot. Subsidies: state 1200 fl., municipal 1200. Number of books 4740; readers 21,131; total expend. 3466 fl.
- VLISSINGEN.—Ref. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary J. C. Heine. Subsidies: state 450 fl., municipal 475. Number of books 1200; readers 14,630; total expend. 2060 fl.
- WEESP.—P. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary T. S. van der Ley. Subsidies: state 300 fl., municipal 300. Number of books 2355; readers 3500; total expend. 1000 fl.
- ZAANDAM.—P. L. (est. 1913.) Secretary C. Keg, Jr. Subsidies: 1000 fl., municipal 1200. Number of books 1546; readers 8200; total expend. 3830 fl.
- ZEIST.—Ref. L. (est. 1912.) Secretary M. Versendaal. Subsidies: state 300 fl., municipal 300. Number of books 2335; readers 6300; total expend. 1625 fl.
- ZUTPHEN.—P. L. (est. 1908.) Secretary Dr. P. de Koning. Subsidies: state 500 fl., municipal 550. Number of books 5400; readers 13,000; total expend. 1860 fl.

## THE RED HOOK BRANCH, BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

WE print in this issue exterior and interior views of the Red Hook branch which was opened in Brooklyn last May. It is built of stucco, with red-tiled roof, after the style of an Italian villa. The children's and adults' departments are both on the first floor, together with the staff room and librarian's office. An unusual feature is the reading room on the second floor, which in



summer time can be opened to all the breezes and in the winter is enclosed by glass. The illustrations show the interior of this reading room, the delivery room, and an attractive view of the exterior of the building.

### THE HIGH SCHOOL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

THE selection of the books of the high school agricultural library will be governed by four guiding principles. First, the books of the library should supplement the usual high school texts; to do this, they should be more exhaustive in their treatment of agricultural topics. Second, the books should be within the range of adolescents, both in respect to their contents and the style in which they are written. Third, they should be interesting; to do this they should faithfully portray and elucidate the common daily environments of the pupils. Fourth, they should be safe in regard to the ideals of agricultural and rural life that they imply or express.

The number of suitable books that have been issued by American publishers is still small, but this limitation will doubtless be removed in time. In view of the principles enunciated, I herewith present the following list of books:

Wilcox and Smith's "Farmers' cyclopedia of agriculture," Orange Judd Co.  
Halligan's "Fundamentals of agriculture," D. C. Heath & Company.  
Brooks' "Agriculture," three volumes, The Home Correspondence School.  
Wilson and Warburton's "Field crops," Webb Publishing Company.  
Livingston's "Field crop production," Macmillan Company.  
Shoesmith's "The study of corn," Orange Judd Company.  
Hunt's "The cereals in America," Orange Judd Company.  
Shaw's "Weeds and how to eradicate them," Webb Publishing Company.  
Shaw's "Grasses and how to grow them," Webb Publishing Company.  
Plumb's "Beginnings in animal husbandry," Webb Publishing Company.  
Harper's "Animal husbandry for schools," Macmillan Company.  
Robinson's "Our domestic birds," Ginn & Company.  
Warren's "Farm management," Macmillan Company.  
Smith and Thomas' "Farm accounts," Laurel Book Company.  
Davidson's "Agricultural engineering," Webb Publishing Company.  
Vivian's "First principles of soil fertility," Orange Judd Company.  
Whitson and Walster's "Soils and soil fertility," Webb Publishing Company.  
Bailey's "Garden making," Macmillan Company.  
Green's "Vegetable gardening," Webb Publishing Company.  
Bolte's "The back-yard farmer," Forbes & Company.

Green's "Popular fruit growing," Webb Publishing Company.  
Osterhout's "Experiments with plants," Macmillan Company.  
Fuller's "Propagation of plants," Orange Judd Company.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY

Fisk's "The challenge of the country," Association Press.  
Butterfield's "Chapters in rural progress," University of Chicago Press.  
Sterne's "Neighborhood entertainments," Sturgis & Walton.  
Harris's "Health on the farm," Sturgis & Walton.  
Coulter's "Co-operation among farmers," Sturgis & Walton.  
Hart's "Educational resources of village and rural communities," The Macmillan Company.  
Betts and Hall's "Better rural schools," Bobbs, Merrill & Company.  
Bricker's "Solving the country church problem," Jennings & Graham, Cincinnati.  
Harris's "Joe, the book farmer," Harpers.  
Hopkins' "The story of the soil," Badger.  
Atkinson's "Johnnie Appleseed," Harpers.  
"Report of the Commission on Country Life," Sturgis & Walton.

I realize that the above list of books is very incomplete, but the high school that makes a beginning with these volumes will have a standard of agricultural reference reading that may be judged comparable with the reference books in other fields of learning, usually found in the best high school libraries.

GARLAND H. BRICKER,  
*Professor of Agricultural Education,  
Ohio State University.*

### A CALIFORNIA DINNER PARTY

A VERY successful reunion of the eastern members of the party who went to Berkeley last spring was held Dec. 4 at La Chorrera, a Spanish restaurant on Pearl street, in New York City. The arrangements were made by Mr. Brown, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Spaulding, of the New York Public Library, and a very characteristic and appetizing Spanish dinner was served. Cordial greetings met each member of the well-remembered party on his arrival, and if there were any ice to be broken it had disappeared by the time the preliminary "snake-walk" promenade around the tables was ended.

Picture post cards of the Panama-Pacific Exposition were used as place cards, and Mr. Faxon had collected all the songs used by the party on its pre- and post-conference journeys into a very attractive illustrated booklet. The A. L. A. glee club was present to lead the singing, and the "hymnal" was in constant use both during and be-

tween courses. Mr. Bowker was called upon to preside over the tables and keep things merry, and in the course of the evening there was much impromptu speaking and telling of stories. Mr. Hafner had his usual abundant supply of chocolates for everyone, the twins and their nurse were exhibited again for the entertainment of the guests, and it was generally agreed that next to the conference journey, the after-conference-journey dinner was one of the pleasantest accompaniments to the A. L. A. meetings of 1915.

#### THE VALUE OF FICTION

THE following excerpt from an address by the editor of the *Detroit Saturday Night* to the Library Associations of Wisconsin and Michigan is of interest in the light of the recent discussion in New York City of the propriety of purchasing fiction:

Librarians are usually given to worrying about the large circulation of books of fiction as compared with other forms of literature. Speaking strictly of the effect of fiction on public opinion there is really little to worry about. What is a public library for? It is primarily an instrument of public education. What is education for? Primarily, to teach civilization how to walk on two legs instead of four. A fair argument might be advanced against the civilizing and educating of mankind; but we Americans long ago committed ourselves to the promotion of civilization in a democracy. Having faith in democracy, we must have faith in the freest possible play of the human spirit in thought and action. We must believe with Macaulay that the only cure for freedom is more freedom.

Nor can we refuse to apply that theory to our public libraries. We cannot refuse to allow people to read what interests them most—and for two reasons. First, because we should not, and second, because we can not. This is not to say that every public library should equip itself with those books which are obviously obscene or vicious or filthy; these by common consent can be relegated to the garbage can where they belong. Nor is it to say that the conscientious librarian should not aim to encourage the reading of wholesome books; by the exercise of a wise and sympathetic discre-

tion the librarian can do a great deal towards raising the standard of public reading. But no librarian can prevent people from reading what they like best. If they cannot get the books they want in the public library they can get them elsewhere, and get them cheaply; and if they can not get the books they want, they will as a rule not get any.

How are these people to be guided? A censorship is frequently stupid, and always irritating, if not intolerable. The people who patronize the public libraries, and more especially those many millions of people who have not yet learned to patronize public libraries, and whose enlightenment is essential to the future success of American democracy, are best guided by working out their own salvation in the broadest possible fashion. It is better for the readers of Mr. Hearst's mendacious newspapers to read them, or to read nothing? Even in reading Mr. Hearst's lies they are attaining some intellectual activity. And intellectual development is an integral part of our American doctrine of progress. Later they will probably learn to read something better. In the meantime, they are likely to read Hearst or nothing.

It will be argued, of course, as usual, that intellectual development may be arrested, or altogether destroyed, by such reading; that public opinion will be poisoned by such reading. To some extent, yes. And that is exactly the price we must pay for democracy, for perfect freedom. We must expect to count wrecks as well as prizes in our intellectual and cultural advance. That is the way of humanity. We must expect defeats as well as victories; but we must fight it out, or else turn back. It is so with the public library. Fiction molds public opinion. "The inside of the cup," by Winston Churchill, creates public opinion on the meaning of religion. "The turn of the balance," by Brand Whitlock, creates public opinion on criminality. "V. V's eyes," by Sydnor Harrison, creates public opinion on our industrialism. Let our people read fiction. Let us help them to read the best fiction; but above all, let them read, read, read, to the end that they may think and give expression to their thoughts in citizenship and self-government.

# CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS—DECEMBER, 1915

## ORIGINAL GIFTS—UNITED STATES

Hamburg, Iowa .....	\$9,000
Logan Town and Jefferson Town- ship, Iowa .....	10,000
Milford Junction Town and Van Buren Township, Ind.....	7,000
Owensville Town and Montgomery Township, Ind. ....	12,500
Panguitch, Utah .....	6,000
Plainview, Neb. ....	6,000
Pierceton Town and Washington Township, Ind. ....	10,000
Quitman, Ga. ....	10,000
Rising Sun City and Randolph Township, Ind. ....	10,000
Spencer, Neb. (village and town- ship) .....	8,000
Sterling, Colo. ....	12,500
Tyndall, S. D. ....	7,500
Woodward, Okla. ....	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$118,500

## INCREASES—UNITED STATES

Hutchinson, Kan. (for addition). ..	\$16,000
Littleton, Colo. ....	3,000
(Building to cost \$8,000.)	
Warsaw, Ind. ....	2,500
(Building to cost \$15,000. In- crease to provide for Wayne Township.)	
	<hr/>
	\$21,500

## TWELVE THINGS TO REMEMBER

The value of time.  
The success of perseverance.  
The pleasure of working.  
The dignity of simplicity.  
The worth of character.  
The power of kindness.  
The influence of example.  
The obligation of duty.  
The wisdom of economy.  
The virtue of patience.  
The improvement of talent.  
The joys of originating.

—MARSHALL FIELD.

## Library Organizations

### KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Oklahoma Library Association at its recent meeting in Oklahoma City, in connection with the state teachers' convention, voted unanimously to accept the invitation of Kansas to meet in joint session with the Kansas Library Association at its next meeting, in October, 1916, in Arkansas City, Kansas. Arkansas City on the southern boundary line of Kansas is centrally located for such an interstate meeting and is as accessible by railroad to Oklahomans as it is to Kansans. This will be the first joint session of these two neighboring library associations.

J. LUCHT, *Secretary*.

### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-first meeting of the Maine Library Association was held at the Bangor Public Library, October 28, the first time since its organization that the association has met in that city. Over 60 were in attendance. An exhibit was made of the publications of the A. L. A., and those of the Bangor Library were distributed.

Mr. C. A. Flagg, librarian of the Bangor Public Library, and president of the association, in an opening address, referred to the Handbook just published and ready for distribution, prepared by authority of the executive committee. Mr. Flagg outlined the immediate needs of the association, laying special emphasis upon the following: an active association, based on recognition of the dignity and value of our work; the entire time of one paid employe of the Library Commission; and the publication of reports for all Maine libraries similar to those of the Bureau of Education for libraries of above 5,000 volumes. The work of the past year was reviewed, and attention called to the appointment of an additional assistant in the State Library, a portion of whose time is to be used as a library organizer under the direction of the Library Commission. This was made possible by action of the last legislature, which made an appropriation also for the inauguration of traveling school libraries.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, agent for secondary education of the State Department of Education, spoke on library conditions in the schools, showing that they are far from satisfactory, but indicating the appreciation of the needs by the state department and its efforts to bring about improved conditions. Few ele-

mentary schools outside a few large places have libraries adequate to their needs, but a considerable number have made a beginning. The state superintendent has issued a brief list of books recommended for rural school libraries. Attention is given to the library in the inspection of high schools. Specified requirements for high school libraries have not yet been formulated. According to the records of the department, forty high schools have libraries regarded as adequate to their present needs, and 25 more have made fair beginnings, but there are 133 high schools that have no library worthy of the name.

Mr. H. E. Dunnack, the new state librarian, spoke interestingly upon the relations of the State Library to other libraries and librarians of Maine. Mr. Dunnack pledged the support of the State Library to all the efforts of the association and indicated his desire to make it of service to all other libraries, offering to have it purchase any volume any other library desired to borrow if it were not already in the State Library.

A question box was conducted by Mr. Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine, after which luncheon was served by the trustees of the library.

At the afternoon session, Professor W. H. Hartshorn, professor of English literature at Bates College, chairman of the Maine Library Commission, delivered an eloquent address on the life and services of Professor George T. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College. After outlining the professional and educational career of Doctor Little, Professor Hartshorn said:

"Dr. Little was a scholar; a scholar, not of the German specialist type, but one in whom exact learning of an extended range had been enriched with gleanings in many fields. He was deeply versed in the classics, in modern languages and their literatures, and in history, especially in colonial history and that of his own state. His knowledge of art bespoke his interest in all phases of that subject. He was an ardent lover of nature and knew much of her ways. In short, the quality of his mind, the extent of his knowledge, the variety and nature of his interests, made him a remarkable example of a man of true culture.

"He believed in books. He loved them. He knew the kernel as well as the husks, the spirit as well as the body of the books he handled. Thus he met the first condition of true librarianship.

"Dr. Little's modesty could not fail to impress all with whom he came in contact. Blessed with a mind of native power, enriched with the fruit of deep learning and extended culture, with a knowledge and grasp of his profession unequalled in our state, secure in an honorable position in his college, his state, and his country, and realizing as he must have done the importance of that position, yet never by word or act or bearing did he indicate that he considered himself in any respect superior to the humblest librarian in our state.

"He made no demands upon the public; he sought no honors, offices, position. When called upon to serve the broader public as a writer, speaker, or counselor, he did it with a diffidence that was beautiful and that did not detract from the value of his services.

"He was a man of innate refinement, feminine in its quality, such a refinement as is rarely found even

among men of the highest culture. He shrank instinctively not from common men, not from common toil, from nothing honorable, however distasteful, but from the slightest touch of indelicacy, of indecency, of vulgarity, of unnecessary coarseness. The refinements of life in art, music, literature, character, and conduct, were his natural heritage.

"Kindness and helpfulness were remarkably developed in Dr. Little's character. They were born with him, they grew to manhood with him, they kept pace with all his intellectual development. No matter how burdened with duties, how worn or weary, how pressed for time, he was always ready and eager to give assistance, important or trivial, to the humblest person who had or had not any claim upon his attention. Only let there be a need, real or fancied, and his heart went out to that need and he did his utmost to meet it. Thus he went through life aiding and blessing all with whom he came in contact.

"No one who knew Dr. Little could fail to note his extraordinary conscientiousness. The thought of duty was ever present. He was ever fearful that he might do some slight injustice, not in act, for that was inconceivable, but in thought or in some unconscious bias of mind to some of his fellow men.

"Dr. Little was a Christian gentleman, one who never thought of separating his religion from even the most trivial things of life. Thus he lived; thus he died; following to the last the light that was in him, living close to his highest ideals.

"Our state is poorer to-day; our association is less efficient to-day; our hearts are mourning to-day for the loss of him that has gone. But our hearts are light to-day, our faith is purer, our belief in man is stronger, our ideals are higher, our consecration to service is truer for the life he lived and the cherished memories that survive.

"The poet says:—

"The evil that men do lives after them;

"The good is oft interred with their bones."

"The evil that Dr. Little did will not live after him, for he did no evil; the good was not interred with him for it has become a part of the warp and woof of the education, the culture, the refinement, the civilization of his native state."

Mr. Robert K. Shaw, librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass., spoke informally and interestingly upon library opportunity to-day, and Mrs. Mary H. Curran, formerly librarian of the Bangor Public Library, now associate librarian, presented an entertaining paper of library reminiscences. Mrs. Curran was the only person present still a librarian, who helped organize the association in 1892.

A committee was appointed to prepare a union list of periodicals in the larger libraries of the state, of which Mr. Ralph K. Jones and Mr. C. A. Flagg were made members, with others to be added later.

It was voted that hereafter the association shall hold two meetings a year, one in the fall at the same time and place as the Maine Teachers Association, and the other, the annual meeting, in the spring.

Mr. Flagg suggested the publication in the *Bulletin* of the Maine State Library of outlines of local library history, exhibiting one prepared by him on Bangor libraries.

The officers of the association were re-elected to serve until the annual meeting in the spring.

RALPH K. JONES, *Secretary*.



VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND  
VERMONT FREE LIBRARY COM-  
MISSION

About 60 librarians and library trustees met in Burlington at the "get-together" supper, given by University of Vermont and Fletcher Free Library trustees at the Van Ness Wednesday evening, Oct. 20. An informal reception in the parlors introduced new and "old" librarians to each other and started the exchange of experiences and questions which is one of the main objects of the meeting.

After the excellent supper, Mr. George Dana Smith, president of the V. L. A., introduced Judge Mower of Burlington, trustee of the Fletcher Free Library, and one of the hosts. Following Judge Mower's welcome, Mr. Smith called for reports from the six second vice-presidents about their counties. The problems are still "lack of money, lack of interest, too much fiction read," etc.

Thursday morning, "V. L. A. day" at the Billings Library, some 70 people were welcomed by Dr. Guy Potter Benton, president of the university. The committees reported on work done during the year, and then a "round table" was held.

Mr. Merritt D. Chittenden, superintendent of Burlington city schools, read an interesting paper on "Work with teacher-training classes." He emphasized the following points: 1, the great importance of reaching children in the schools; 2, the 31 libraries in towns where there are teacher-training classes should be "practice-schools" in library work for those classes; 3, the great drawback to getting the most out of children's books in schools is the ignorance of many teachers about such books; 4, all normal schools in all states should have training in library methods and use of reference books as a regular part of the required course; 5, co-operation between teachers and librarians should be developed by having librarians present at teachers' meetings; 6, the V. L. A. should stand for better-trained teachers with culture, a broad literary background, and a knowledge of library methods; 7, pupils in the teacher-training classes should read aloud or tell stories to groups of children in libraries; 8, a brief list of 12 books for each year in childhood should be made to help the teacher who must guide the pupil's reading; 9, librarians should get acquainted with their district school superintendents; 10, the State Free Library Commission should have a school traveling library for a few weeks at each teacher-training class, show method of charging, etc.; 11, there should be a 10-week

course in our two normal schools showing the value of books to the students and to school children. Those present were glad to have a district superintendent emphasize from his point of view many things which for years librarians and library commissions have laid stress on from their side.

After Miss R. W. Wright's paper on "Book selection" (which will be printed in a later issue of the *Vermont Library Commission Bulletin*), Miss E. J. Chamberlain of Vergennes told how she made pictures and clippings useful, stored in Detroit filing cases. She had found that tailors' sample books, the samples torn out and pictures pasted in their places, made excellent scrapbooks; and recommended separate books for different ages. She files her pamphlets, clippings, and pictures in one alphabet under subjects. Club women have helped her mount pictures for use in district schools. The library has exhibited pictures illustrating special geography lessons being given at the school; an invitation was sent to the school asking the children studying South America to come to the library and there somebody was present to explain the pictures.

Miss E. S. Lease, of Montpelier, then read Mrs. F. B. Davis' paper on "Flowers in the library," telling about Waitsfield's 1550 specimens last summer; its collection of specimens of trees, and local curiosities. Miss E. C. Hills of Lyndonville told about her annual flower show, lasting two to three days, which next year she plans to hold open on a Sunday. Miss F. M. Pierce of Ludlow reported an exhibit held Saturday and Sunday; the men and their wives came Sunday.

After the V. L. A. education committee had stated that a list of books to be read aloud in school is to be made, Mr. Smith read invitations from Waterbury, Rutland, and St. Johnsbury libraries for the 1916 meeting-place.

In the afternoon Professor G. H. Perkins, state geologist, showed the treasures of the university museum.

The following officers for the coming year were unanimously elected: President, Miss Fanny B. Fletcher, Proctorsville; vice-president, Miss Eleanor Eggleston, Manchester; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth C. Hills, Lyndonville; second vice-presidents, Miss Ruth E. Richmond, Orleans, for Orleans, Essex, Caledonia; Miss Anna E. Mower, Morrisville, for Franklin, Lamoille, Grand Isle; Miss Vera A. Griffith, Danby, for Rutland and Bennington; Mrs. Abba D. Chamberlain, Woodstock, for Windsor and Windham; Miss Katherine Mathieson, Barre, for



Washington and Orange; Miss Edith J. Chamberlain, Vergennes, for Chittenden and Addison.

Miss Corinne Bacon, of the H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y., then read a paper on "What it means to be a librarian," after which Rev. I. C. Smart of Burlington read a paper on "A simple reader and his Shakespeare." He outlined favorite characters, their strength and their weakness; quoted some of the best-known lines; suggested a few of the less familiar plays and characters, and made all his hearers desire to read the plays and know them better.

In the evening, under the joint auspices of the Vermont Library Association and the State Free Library Commission, Mr. Richard T. Wyche, of New York City, spoke on "The meaning and value of story-telling." To illustrate the method of story telling Mr. Wyche told in brief outline the Hiawatha cycle and two of Harris' "Uncle Remus" stories.

Friday morning, Oct. 22, the State Free Library Commission continued its program with a delightful talk by Miss Clara W. Hunt, director of the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "Library work for children." She told actual happenings to show how difficulties may be overcome. Prof. J. W. Abernethy of Burlington then read a paper on "Comparative values of classical and current literature for school and library." He said that the library and librarian are responsible for the salvation of society in these modern times when the "goddess of getting on" is the only ideal of most and when vocational training pushes into the background all classical and literary training; when the cheap and ephemeral take first place everywhere. Tastes and sympathies in reading determine character and the issues of life. Therefore, important as current events may be, let us not sacrifice everything to the newspapers and the weeklies with predigested summaries of thought. The classics, which have stood the test of time, should not be shouldered aside. The reader of mere current literature has no background, no perspective, of gradual development, of the causes of civilization, no sense of proportion between past and present, no cultivated critical taste for the best in literature and art, no fine sense of values.

Resolutions were read thanking the Burlington libraries' trustees for their generous welcome and hospitality; also resolutions of sorrow for the loss to Vermont by sudden death of two librarians, Miss Josephine M. Keeler, of Bennington, and Miss Ellen F.

Dewey, of Fair Haven. The joint annual meeting then adjourned.

REBECCA W. WRIGHT, Secretary,  
*Vermont Free Public Library Commission.*

#### KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Butler, Pa., Oct. 21-23. The meeting was well attended, the register showing 51 libraries represented, and 106 names on the roll, though the actual attendance was greater than that. The Hotel Nixon was the headquarters, and the meetings, at which W. F. Stevens of Homestead, the president, presided, were held in the Masonic Temple and the High School auditorium.

The first session was a business session at which the reports of the treasurer and the various standing committees were received. At the close of the business meeting the social committee took charge. After music by some ladies of Butler, a merry half-hour was spent in hunting "the elusive librarian" in a game invented for the occasion to increase sociability and obviate introductions. The evening closed with very delicious refreshment provided by the Congress of Women's Clubs of Butler.

"Children's reading" was the topic of the second session, conducted by Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, chief of the children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. It was treated from the standpoint of the home, the library, the school, and popular reading. Miss Ellis, librarian of the South Side branch, Pittsburgh, in "Children's reading and the family" emphasized the social importance of the family, the need of fostering high ideals, and the libraries' duty in the present transitory state of low standards. In "Reading in the library," Miss Engle, chief of the department for children, Free Library of Philadelphia, told what kinds of books are read. She said that in the library children read what they like, and from statistics what they like has been found to be chiefly fiction, then history, practical science, and handybooks, literature, travel, and nature stories. Dr. Davidson, superintendent of Pittsburgh schools, gave an interesting talk on reading and literature in schools, and Dr. Robertson, director of University Extension, University of Pittsburgh, in his talk on popular reading of children urged the gathering of statistics by age and book titles for a study of the best books for children from the child's point of view.

There was no session Friday afternoon, and various places of interest around Butler, in-

cluding the Country Club and the barracks of Troop D. Pennsylvania State Police, drew visitors. Several librarians with story-telling ability visited the local schools to have "story-hour" for the children. This innovation in library meetings was highly appreciated by the people of the town.

Friday evening, after addresses by Judge Reiber of Butler, and Field Scout Commissioner William H. Weisheit of the Boy Scouts, Mr. John Foster Carr, secretary of the Immigration Publication Society, gave a lecture on the "Library and the foreigner." Mr. Carr spoke of the immigrant as simply a working-man, in this country for "a job," and told of his need of English and correct information about this country and the American ideals, and of the work of the Immigration Publication Society toward supplying this need. The address was followed by very interesting lantern views of foreigners in libraries, in cities and in agricultural communities.

The last session was devoted to reference work in various special libraries, Miss Willard reference librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, presiding. Miss Shutterly described the courses in reference work and library training given at the California State Normal School, California, Pa. The work of the Legislative Reference Bureau of Pennsylvania, was presented by Miss Irma A. Watts, a member of the staff, and Mr. Holmes, of the technology department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, the "first municipal library to establish a department for special reference work in the field of pure and applied science," read a paper by Mr. E. H. McClelland, the librarian, on the work of that department.

After discussion of the various papers, the question of getting up-to-date encyclopedias for little money was discussed very practically and helpfully, and with suggestions for the next year, a most enjoyable meeting was brought to a close.

HELEN D. SUBERS, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association was held at Gary, Ind., on Nov. 10-11. One hundred and fifty members and many visitors were present. Many features of interest, including exhibits of Japanese prints, book-plates, photographs, posters, etc., were in readiness for the visitors at the Gary Public Library where the meetings were held.

The morning of Wednesday, Nov. 10, was taken up with a business meeting, at which reports of the legislative, salaries and vacation, pension funds and publicity committees

were read. A resolution was passed requesting the Council of the A. L. A. to employ a publicity expert to survey the library field and to give advice in library advertising.

The afternoon session was opened with an address by Miss Jayne, the president, who emphasized the need of extending library service into rural districts and the desirability of a better organization of trained workers to this end. Mr. J. J. Pettijohn of the Extension Division of Indiana University, spoke on "The wider use of the lecture room," showing the great possibilities of developing a public lecture system in connection with the libraries of Indiana, so that one might supplement the other. Later a committee was appointed to plan for this work.

A symposium on rural library extension brought out some workable ideas. Miss Bertha Joel of Valparaiso spoke of the necessity for an active personal campaign on the part of the librarian in pushing rural extension work. Acquaintance with the people through their clubs and gatherings, advertising at county fairs and by posters, sign cards, etc., and co-operation with the schools were pointed out as valuable aids in this work.

Miss Mayme C. Snipes, of Plainfield, told of successful work in using the school as the social center. Miss Lula M. Miesse, of Noblesville, continued the discussion. Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, who was prevented from reading his paper because of the lateness of the hour, showed by the aid of a colored map, the centers as well as the distribution of rural extension work in libraries.

Wednesday evening was occupied with an address by Mrs. H. B. Burnett, of Indianapolis, on the "Library Art Club of Indiana," and an excellent address by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, of St. Paul, on "The new social spirit in library service." The evening ended with a social gathering at the handsome building of the Y. M. C. A.

On Thursday morning the members of the association, with a large number of visitors, had the privilege of seeing the "work, study and play" system of Gary actually in practice at the Emerson School. Mayor Johnson then welcomed the visitors to Gary. The co-operation between the library and the schools was explained by Miss Orpha M. Peters. Later the visitors were taken through the city in automobiles, visiting Froebel School and the Hobart Branch Library.

The last session, in the afternoon, was taken up for the most part by round table discussions. The college and reference section, in charge of Mr. Arthur Cunningham, reported an interesting discussion in which

the difference in organization and management of college and public libraries was taken up. At the close of the meeting Dr. Foik, the librarian of the University of Notre Dame, presented the plans of the handsome new library that that institution is about to construct at the cost of two hundred thousand dollars. In general architectural appearance it will somewhat resemble the Boston Public Library. The stack will occupy the heart of the building and be surrounded by the reading rooms and administration departments.

Other papers read during the afternoon included "The efficient assistant," by Carrie E. Scott, assistant state organizer of the Public Library Commission, Indianapolis; "Staff meetings," by Ruth Wallace of the Evansville Public Library; "Advertising the children's room," by Marian A. Webb, of the Fort Wayne Public Library; "Human element in the desk assistant's work," by Ethel G. Baker, South Bend Public Library; and "Book element in the desk assistant's work," by Faith E. Smith, of the Chicago Public Library.

The round table of the trustees and librarians was conducted by Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, of Connerville. After the round tables, the members came together for a final session. Mr. Arne Kildal, librarian of Bergen, Norway, gave an interesting illustrated lecture on the "Development of libraries in Norway." Mr. Harlow Lindley's report on "The Indiana centennial" completed the program.

The election of officers and acceptance of the treasurer's report brought the meeting to a close. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Margaret M. Colerick, Fort Wayne; vice-president, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Indianapolis; secretary, Miss Winifred F. Ticer, Huntington; treasurer, Miss Mary H. Roberts, Indianapolis; alternate to A. L. A. conference, Miss Nannie W. Jayne.

#### MONTANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The opening session of the ninth annual meeting of the Montana Library Association took place in the Palm Room of the Hotel Rainbow in Great Falls, Nov. 22 at 3 o'clock, p. m., when Prof. Coffman of the University of Montana gave an interesting talk and reading on "The modern drama and life." This was followed by a delightful informal tea at the library. The evening session was held in connection with that of the State Teachers' Association at the Opera House, where Prof. C. E. Rugh of the University of California delivered an able address on

"Moral motives in education," and Prof. E. A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin talked on "This man-made world." Later a reception was held for the librarians and teachers by the citizens of Great Falls at the Hotel Rainbow.

Tuesday, Nov. 23, the meeting was called to order at 9.30 a. m., by the president, Miss Fernald of Great Falls. The address of welcome was given by Dr. Barth of the Great Falls library board, who spoke particularly of the value of county libraries for the great farming communities of our state. In his response Mr. Davies of the Butte Public Library traced the development of the modern library movement from its inception in 1876 to the present day, and prophesied the further growth of the library as the great forward movement of the twentieth century. Miss Fernald gave a splendid address on "The spirit of the pioneer in library work," showing that we are even now in the pioneer stage in library work in this state, and tracing the steps we must take in the development of the library system of the new territory. This was followed by a discussion, on roll call, of the particular problems facing the various libraries in the association. The meeting was closed by a most inspiring address by the Rev. G. G. Bennett of Great Falls on "The effect of reading, or the lack of it, on the growing mind," based on his experience as a teacher of English in a boys' preparatory school.

The afternoon session was opened by an exposition of the principal provisions of the recently enacted county library bill with a report from the legislative committee which worked for its passage. Then followed reports from various counties where attempts have been made to establish county libraries. A very interesting account of this work was given by Mrs. McLeish of Choteau county, where such a library is already established. Mr. Blanchard of Cascade county talked briefly on the co-operation which the county agriculturists expect from the library. It was moved, seconded and carried after discussion that a new legislative committee be appointed to investigate the chances of getting a bill passed providing for a library commission or a library supervisor for this state, to report at the next general meeting of the association.

The final session was held Wednesday morning, Nov. 24. The book symposium was led by Miss Stoddard of Missoula. Papers were contributed to it by Miss McCord of Bozeman, on "Vocational books," Miss Haley of Helena, on "Recent refer-

ence books," Miss Main of Lewistown, on "Books on the war for small libraries," and Mrs. Homans of Havre, on the "Best novel of the year." This was followed by general discussion. An interesting paper by Miss Steadman of Livingston on "Juvenile book week and the Christmas exhibit of books" was followed by short talks by Miss Dickerson of Helena on "Legislative reference work" and by Miss Buckhous of Missoula on the proposed Montana Library School.

A report of the committee on resolutions was read, after which the following officers were elected for the coming year: John F. Davies, president; Miss Main, vice-president; Miss Ruth V. Steadman, secretary; Mrs. Homans, treasurer.

The executive committee was empowered to affiliate this association with the A. L. A. if the funds permit. It was also moved, seconded and carried that the thanks of the association be formally expressed to Senator Byrnes of Lewis and Clark county for his assistance in passing the county library bill. The meeting then adjourned.

AGNES DICKERSON, *Secretary*.

#### TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Texas Library Association was held in San Antonio, Oct. 13-15. The evening sessions were held in the tapestry room of the St. Anthony Hotel, association headquarters, and the morning and afternoon sessions in the auditorium of the Carnegie Library. The registration book showed an attendance of thirty-three.

Dr. Constance Pessels, chairman of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library of San Antonio, welcomed the association, and the response on behalf of the association was made by the secretary, Mr. J. E. Goodwin, librarian of the University of Texas. The president, Miss Elizabeth H. West, librarian of the Carnegie Library of San Antonio, then read her address. A strong current of enthusiasm pervaded the sessions, and the discussions were informal and animated.

Miss Lillian Gunter, of Gainesville, presented the subject of "County libraries," and provision was made for a committee, with Miss Gunter as chairman, to study the needs of Texas library interests and formulate plans for needed legislation. Papers on "Library advertising" were presented by Miss Octavia F. Rogan, of the State Library, and Miss Pauline McCauley, of Waco. Miss Dora Schmieding, manager of the book department for a large San Antonio firm, read a paper on "How the local dealer can co-operate with

the library." Mr. Willard P. Lewis, librarian of Baylor University, Waco, presented the subject of "Library binding."

The local committee entertained the association with a trip by automobile to the several Spanish missions in the vicinity of San Antonio. Another feature of the entertainment which the librarians greatly enjoyed was a real Mexican supper at the "original Mexican restaurant."

A resolution was adopted urging the establishment of a permanent library school at the University of Texas. It was also agreed to fix the time of the regular annual meeting in October or November.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Elizabeth H. West, San Antonio; first vice-president, Miss Lillian Gunter, Gainesville; second vice-president, Mr. W. P. Lewis, Waco; secretary, Miss Octavia F. Rogan, Austin; treasurer, Miss Martha Schnitzler, Houston.

J. E. GOODWIN.

#### NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The second meeting of the year was held in the Metropolitan Building, in the auditorium of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Thursday, Nov. 11, at 3 p. m.

The first address was made by Ralph Dunbar, librarian in charge of the traveling libraries department of the Brooklyn Public Library, who spoke on "Traveling library work in factory and store." Of all the various fields of traveling library activity, in none, perhaps, can be performed such effective, needed and valuable service as in this work with the industrial and commercial concerns. The reason for this lies in the character of modern industry, by which the worker is reduced to a mere cog in the machine. To counteract this deadening condition is a rôle which the library can play and is playing by giving ideas and inspiration to the workers through the medium of books.

The traveling library is well adapted for this work, although at first the management is not always favorably disposed towards the idea. It is here that the traveling library canvasser must be in a measure a traveling salesman and persuade the manager or superintendent that traveling libraries are a "good line of stock to carry." And that these managers and superintendents can be convinced is seen in the fact that the industrial and commercial concerns are taking advantage of the privilege in ever-increasing numbers. In Brooklyn alone there are now about forty such borrowing organizations obtaining traveling libraries regularly, including stores, glove



factory, shoe factory, wholesale order houses, machine shops, paper-box factories and even candy factories.

Traveling library methods have been made so simple that when necessary a worker in the factory or store can be appointed custodian. The main question, however, is "What use do the employes make of the books?" Normally, the great demand is for light fiction, and this is not to be wondered at when we consider the education of the workers, their home conditions and their working conditions, improved though they are under this humanitarianism in industry. But there are encouraging signs. Some employes have realized in a measure the true value of books and are requesting books to help them in their work, books to give them ideas and inspiration.

Here is the great opportunity of the traveling library. Besides sending boxes of books, it must do some educating work; it must devise plans whereby intelligent use can be made of the books. Talks to the employes by speakers who love and know books and who can present their subject attractively; annotated lists, not too long; striking posters; and the co-operation of the welfare workers at the factory and the store, all help to accomplish this.

The second address was by Miss Gertrude Beeks, director of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation, to whose hospitality the club was indebted for its meeting place. Miss Beeks' address on "Humanitarianism in industry" was splendidly illustrated by lantern slides. Miss Beeks defined the National Civic Federation as an educational movement, whose purpose is to aid in crystallizing the most enlightened public opinion, the greatest force in solving our national, social and industrial problems. There are a number of departments—industrial conciliation, workmen's compensation department, social insurance department, etc. The welfare department, whose work was shown in the lantern slides, is composed only of employers. Its object is to induce them voluntarily to improve the conditions of employes, taking as a basis uninterrupted employment, an equitable wage and as short a work day as a given industry will permit. It thus supplements the efforts of the trade unions.

The views exhibited on the screen portrayed some of the best examples of sanitary workplaces, opportunities for recreation, educational plans, homes rented or sold to employes, and industrial insurance and lending and savings schemes. Contrasting views also were given to make graphic "before and after" conditions.

After this address the club adjourned to the thirty-fifth floor of the Metropolitan Tower, where tea was served and opportunity given for an examination of the many pictures displayed by the National Civic Federation illustrating welfare work in industrial institutions. An unusual and beautiful view of the city was afforded those who descended to the thirty-third floor. There were about 345 members and guests present.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary.*

NEW MEXICO TEACHERS ASSOCIATION—  
LIBRARY SECTION

The third annual meeting of the Librarian's Section of the New Mexico State Teachers Association was held in the High School building at Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 24, 1915, at 9 o'clock. Meeting was called to order by Miss Cole, chairman.

At the business meeting the section voted by acclamation to have the old officers hold over another year; Miss Myrtle Cole, Raton Public Library, chairman; Miss Pauline Madden, Albuquerque Public Library, secretary. The following were elected for the executive council: Miss Della Sisler, State University Library, three years; Mrs. Redic Cloudercroft, two years; Miss Floy E. French, State College, one year. A lively discussion followed on the question of library legislation in this state. It was agreed that best results could be obtained from working with the women's clubs of the state for the county library and extension work through the University Library.

The following program was carried out:

"How the library and the teacher may aid the New Mexico rancher and farmer," Floy E. French of the State College. Miss French was unable to be present but her paper was read by Miss Fulchum. It contained excellent suggestions as to the use of the free bulletins from the Department of Agriculture for the farmer and miner, and also called attention to the free pamphlets from the state and forestry departments. A lively discussion followed, in which was mentioned the free outlines sent out by Miss Ross, state leader in domestic science, which are suited for club work.

"The child and his book," was discussed by Mrs. R. F. Asplund, of Santa Fé, who gave an interesting talk of her own experiences as child, teacher, librarian, and mother. A good discussion was provoked, made more interesting by the presence of a Chinese who was in this country in the interest of a school in China. Mention was made of the "Safety First Week" for boys which F. K. Mathews of New York inaugurated to



improve juvenile reading. Booklets sent out from the Boy Scout office were distributed by Miss Madden.

"The teacher and the library" was the topic taken up by Dr. F. H. H. Roberts of the Las Vegas Normal. Dr. Roberts said that the teacher lives in the past, in the world of books. Therefore the librarian must bring the good of the present day fiction and poetry to the teacher and the school, and help to do away with the lack of interest in English "outside reading" by the child. He stated that every one should read widely and then use what he gets in that reading in his own life—dramatize it for himself. For this reason, teachers and librarians should be most careful what books are given to boys and girls. The time was so short that discussions were not called for and the meeting adjourned.

PAULINE MADDEN, *Secretary*.

#### NEW JERSEY SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

The first fall meeting of the New Jersey School Librarians' Association was held Oct. 9 at the library of the East Orange High School, East Orange, New Jersey. Miss Mary L. Sutliff of the Library School of New York Public Library addressed the members of the association on "The most useful reference books for a high school library." Her talk was followed by an informal discussion of the subject by all present.

The sixth meeting was held in the East Orange Public Library, Saturday, Dec. 11th at 2 p. m. Miss Julia A. Hopkins, principal of the training class of the Brooklyn Public Library, addressed the members of the association on "Courses of library instruction in high schools." Miss Hopkins' talk was followed by an informal discussion of the subject by the members present.

DOROTHY KENT, *Secretary*.

#### NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The New York Special Libraries Association will hold its next meeting in the rooms of the Municipal Reference Library in the Municipal building on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 8 p. m. The program will be in charge of the financial libraries in the city and will be devoted to their interests. An exhibit of forms and methods in use in financial libraries will illustrate the administration of this class of special libraries.

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The December meeting was held on the ninth at the Chicago Public Library. The club was fortunate in having Miss Kathleen

O'Brennan of Dublin, who spoke on "Personalities in the Irish literary movement." A writer and critic herself, Miss O'Brennan told in a most intimate and interesting way not only the significance of the movement, but also the contribution to it of such poets, novelists and dramatists as "A. E.", Stephens, Synge, Lady Gregory, Yeats, and many others. Not the least inspiring part of her talk was her characterization of the group who gather at the Abbey theatre, for she gave us such vivid impressions of her friends and associates that we shall think of them no longer as celebrities merely, but as live people, doing splendid work in the literary world.

A. H. SHEARER, *Secretary*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS LIBRARY CLUB

The staff of the University of Texas Library, numbering twenty-five, have organized a library club and will hold regular monthly meetings. Other library workers in Austin may join them later.

### Library Schools

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The faculty have unanimously voted to have the school year begin hereafter on the third Wednesday of September and close on the second Wednesday of June. This earlier opening will permit much greater elasticity in the schedule and will permit other changes of advantage to the school.

The seniors are engaged in preparing study club outlines under the direction of Mr. C. F. Porter of the traveling libraries section. The subject for the year is Spain. The outlines include suggested programs for clubs as well as lists of suitable references for such programs, and when completed are used by the traveling libraries section in its work with organized study clubs throughout the state.

The shelf practice of the juniors, under the direction of Miss Woodworth, is this year largely devoted to work in the many different collections of library material which are located in the library school rooms. The result has been, not only a very great variety of material and methods available for practice, but a much better knowledge on the part of the students of the unusual resources available in the many special collections arranged by Miss Woodworth.

The students received, through the courtesy of the Drama Society of Albany, free tickets to a lecture given Nov. 23, by Granville Barker on "The new ideals of the drama." Through the Drama Society, the students receive special rates to many of the

best productions appearing in the city. Among these already given have been "Androcles and the lion," "The man who married a dumb wife," and "Pygmalion."

About twenty-five of the students who stayed in Albany over the Thanksgiving holiday, held a holiday dinner at the New Kenmore on Thanksgiving night. Misses Hawkins and Sanderson of the faculty were guests.

The Christmas recess will begin Dec. 22 and end Jan. 2.

A post-card from Asa Don Dickinson, 1904, states that he has organized a library training class of 21 members at the University of the Punjab, Lahore. Several of the members of the class will be retained on his staff to organize the library of the university.

F. K. WALTER.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Dr. Frank Weitenkampf of the staff spoke to the juniors on November 12 and 17, on "Prints," accompanying his lectures with slides. Framed and labelled examples of the etching, line and wood engraving, lithograph, mezzotint, and colored lithograph, have been hung on the walls of the lecture-room as a permanent exhibit. The school was fortunate in securing a talk from Mr. J. I. Wyer, on "Librarianship, its work and its ideals," and from Mr. W. W. Bishop on "Cataloging as an asset," during their brief visits to the city. Mr. Herman Rosenthal gave the juniors his address on "The Golden Age of Russian literature," on November 24. This address wins always an added interest because of Mr. Rosenthal's personal acquaintance with several of the greatest literary personages of Russia. Mr. Andrew S. Edson, associate superintendent of schools for the greater city, spoke to the class on November 29, on "Some educational experiments in New York City schools." Naturally the one occupying most of the speaker's attention was the "Work-study-play school," now being tried in Bronx borough. Miss Mary O. White gave a lecture on "Book-reviews" to the juniors, on December 1. Mr. F. W. Faxon, of the Boston Book Company, being in town on December 3, was invited to speak to the junior class on the work of that company in completing sets of periodicals. Miss Annie C. Moore of the staff, described the work of the New York Public Library for children, on December 8, accompanying the description with slides. Mr. H. W. Kent, of the Metropolitan Museum, gave the last junior lecture of the term, December 10, on "The modern museum."

The juniors have formed their class organ-

ization and elected the following officers: Perrie Jones (Minnesota), President; and Mabel Bien (Washington, D. C.), secretary-treasurer.

Senior lectures have been as follows, since the last report:

#### *School and college library course:*

Nov. 15, 16, 22, 23, 29, 30. Andrew S. Keogh. College library administration.

Nov. 16, 30, Dec. 7. Elizabeth C. Stevens. Illustrative processes.

Dec. 6, 13. Visits to local college libraries, and report on same.

Dec. 14. Visit to Miss Stevens' bookbinding studio.

Dec. 20. Catharine S. Tracey. School and college library charging systems.

Dec. 21. Ms. division. Instruction in calendaring Ms.

#### *Advanced reference and cataloging course:*

Nov. 3, 10, 16, 17, 23, 24. Catharine S. Tracey. Cataloging of incunabula.

Nov. 10, 24. Henrietta Bartlett. Bibliography, and quiz.

Nov. 16, 30, Dec. 7. Elizabeth C. Stevens. Illustrative processes.

Nov. 16, 23, 30. Andrew S. Keogh, College library administration. (Optional.)

Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22. Problems in cataloging room, public catalog room, and main reading room.

Dec. 14. Visit to Miss Stevens' bookbinding studio.

Dec. 21. Ms. division. Instruction in calendaring Ms.

#### *Administration course:*

Nov. 18, Dec. 2, 9, 15, 22. Annie C. Moore. Selection of children's books, and test.

Nov. 18, Dec. 2, 9, 15, 22. Practice in selection.

#### *Children's librarians' course:*

Nov. 4, 11, 18, Dec. 2, 9, 15, 22. Annie C. Moore. Selection of children's books, and test.

Nov. 4, 11, 18, Dec. 2, 9, 15, 22. Practice in selection.

Dec. 3. Visits to children's departments in bookstores.

Dec. 10. Visits to children's book exhibits in libraries.

Dec. 17. Reports on visits.

On October 16, Misses Van Valkenburgh and Sutliff guided a considerable number of the new class to their favorite picnic grounds on Staten Island, and in November all were invited to a picnic supper at the apartment of one of the Faculty. The Principal's Christmas party, on December 15, was given, as usual, for the Faculty and both classes.

The Alumni Association and senior class

welcomed the entering class at a Hallowe'en party the evening of October 30.

Samuel Seng, of the senior class, has recently been honored with a scholarship awarded by the Chinese Government to enable him to continue his studies for the coming year. It is interesting to know that these scholarships are made possible by the return to China of the indemnity granted the United States after the Boxer troubles. The amount has been put into an Indemnity Fund, and is used for scholarships in the United States. Mr. Seng is taking unpaid practice at Columbia University Library.

Mr. Ralph Gossage, a junior, who gave up his work temporarily, to go to the front, writes from Holland, where he is helping in a camp of Belgian refugees, mostly women and children, under the auspices of the War Victims' Relief Committee of the Society of Friends. He says, "The only service open to me was in Holland, in service of Friends' War Victims' Relief Committee for Belgians. So here I am at Uden, a camp of five thousand and homeless Belgians. Fifteen hundred of these are children. The Danish Government has provided cottages for them. These houses are collapsible and will be taken by Belgians into their own country when the war ceases.

"Our work is largely directing and beginning crafts of all sorts. Four women workers and two men workers for so large a camp find themselves very busy. The Belgians are like children. To-day, I completed a mat-weaving loom and succeeded in getting two men trained into its use. Other machines will be built when this model has proved itself. Our broom and brush-making is getting on well. We have several fair-sized orders for brushes placed in military camps in Holland and with concerns in England. Toys have begun to take shape—clowns, French poodles, funny little pigs, a large engine; many varieties of dolls lend a charm to our great work-room. The women do many very remarkable bits of work. Old garments are transformed into many useful smaller articles.

"There are many interesting features in the arrangement of this great camp out here among the canals and windmills. The camp is well arranged into all the divisions found in a small city. Here you have post offices, church, hospital, stores where points (paper money) are currency, and a theatre which is run by the Belgians, general schools, one technical school, and several clubs. The Flemish language in rather its lower form is spoken; some few speak French. The camp

is really a military camp. A very proper Dutch Colonel acts as burgomaster. He is very much pleased with the work done with these people. This is one of four such camps in Holland and is probably the largest. The other camps are at Gouda, near Rotterdam, Eda, and the newest at Nunspeet on Zuyder Zee."

The juniors prepared a box of Christmas cards and made toys to send to Mr. Gossage for the Christmas festivities of the camp.

George S. Maynard (1905) has been engaged for temporary work by the Library of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mignon Tyler (junior, 1914) has been engaged as children's librarian by the Los Angeles Public Library.

Theodore Avé-Lallemant has been appointed to the staff of the Research Division of the National Americanization Committee, with headquarters in New York.

From the 16th to the 22nd, reviews and examinations were the order of the day. The Christmas vacation begins at noon, on December 22nd, and school reopens January 3rd.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association held in Urbana November 3, 4 and 5, brought back to the school a large number of alumni and former students; 74 of these attended the alumni dinner and reunion, and in addition the following invited guests were present: Director and Mrs. Windsor, Miss Curtis, Mr. Reece, Mr. Carlton, Mr. Legler, Mr. Utley, Miss Massee, and Mr. Barr. Mr. Adam Strohm, of the Detroit Public Library, president of the Alumni Association, was toastmaster, introducing the following speakers: Director Windsor, Miss Fanny A. Noyes, 1911-12, Mrs. Carrie Patton Clark, 1913, Miss Louise B. Krause, 1898, and Miss Kate D. Ferguson, 1916. The committee making the arrangements for this dinner (Miss Josie B. Houchens, 1905, chairman), deserves especial praise; in particular everyone appreciated the kodak portrait of Miss Simpson which formed the frontispiece of the menu booklet. The beautifully decorated dining-room and tables won high praise for Miss Parsons of the Household Science faculty of the university. At the close of the dinner the committee appointed some time ago to arrange for a memorial for Miss Katharine L. Sharp, the founder of the school, reported that it had been decided to try to secure a bronze bas-relief portrait of Miss Sharp for presentation to the school and university. Subscriptions have already been

received amounting to \$930, much of which has been paid, and committees were appointed to collect the remaining subscriptions and to secure an artist to execute the bas-relief.

Students in the school did much to help in carrying out all of the arrangements for a successful state meeting. Classes in the school were dismissed and each student was required to write reports of certain of the sessions which she attended.

Mr. Wilfrid M. Voynich exhibited at the University of Illinois his collection of rare manuscripts and books during the week of November 8; the school was fortunate in having him give a most instructive and interesting talk on early printing illustrated by books and manuscripts from his exhibit.

Mr. W. W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, visited the university Oct. 26, and gave the school a stimulating address on cataloging.

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, visited the school Dec. 2 and 3, giving two lectures, one on "The work of the A. L. A." and the other on "Recent tendencies in library work."

Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., gave one of the principal addresses at the annual High School Conference held at the University of Illinois, and under her general direction an exhibit of material and methods in high school library work was gotten together. All students in the school heard her lecture on "The new high school library" and gained much also from the exhibit.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Grace Barnes, 1913-14, has been appointed cataloger in the University of Illinois Library.

George A. Deveneau, 1914-15, has been appointed assistant in charge of the Agriculture Library of the University of Illinois.

Elizabeth Cass, B.L.S., 1913, has accepted a position in the library of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago.

Agnes Cole, B.L.S., 1901, is a temporary cataloger in the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Irene Warren, Armour, 1896, has resigned her position as librarian of the School of Education, University of Chicago.

Nellie R. Roberts, B.L.S., 1915, has been appointed assistant in charge of the English Departmental Library, University of Illinois.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Thanksgiving recess and the Christmas holiday, extending from December 21 to January 4, render this season of the year well

beloved, but make school work rather fragmentary.

The library economy class enjoyed a visit to the factory of the Library Bureau, where they saw both uniformity and variety of supplies, and they also had a glimpse of the busy work with foreigners in the North End and East Boston branches of the Boston Public Library during their hours there one afternoon.

In their class work they are encountering the difficulties of alphabetizing, as, armed with a syllabus on the subject by Miss Hyde, each struggles with a set of cards as full of snags as can be devised. Accession and shelf are also part of the month's schedule.

Miss Mary Hall gave a stirring talk on the possibilities of work in the libraries of high schools, which was supplemented the next week by a timely exhibit of the material illustrating this topic which was prepared for the New Jersey Library Commission, to whom the school is indebted for the loan of it. The fact that many of the students are doing some of their practice work in the Girls' Latin School Library will make this a more vital topic to them.

#### APPOINTMENTS

Margaret Ridlon, 1912, has resigned her position as assistant in the Simmons College Library, to accept that of assistant in the catalog department in the University of Chicago Library. While the College Library and the School will regret Miss Ridlon's loss, all wish her good fortune in her new work, which is in her home city.

Ruth Eaton, 1915, is engaged in reorganizing work in the South Natick Library.

Jennie C. Frost, 1914-15, is reorganizing the library of the Normal School for training teachers for the feeble-minded, at Waverley, Mass.

Margaret Gilman, 1904-05, who has been specializing in art, is doing private work for the Director of the Fogg Art Museum.

Lucy Luard, 1915, is cataloging public documents in the State Library in Boston.

Elizabeth Putnam, 1911, has been appointed children's librarian in the Salem Public Library, to succeed Ruth Shattuck, 1910, who has resigned on account of her health.

Elfriede Sander, 1902-05, has resigned from the Arnold Arboretum Library to join the reference cataloging staff of the New York Public Library.

Edna Winn, 1906, has accepted the position of librarian of the Research laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.



## WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The students have had various points of view of the library field presented by the lecturers of the past month. Mrs. Eleanor Ledbetter, librarian of the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library, whose library is located in the midst of a varied foreign population, spoke on "Our foreign citizens and their European homes." Mr. Arne Kildal, librarian of the Public Library of Bergen, Norway, told of "Library work in Norway," and illustrated his talk with lantern slides of the new library building being erected in Bergen and other Norwegian library buildings. The subject of "The great war and the humanities" was interestingly presented by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library School. "The non-technical side of library work" was discussed by Mr. Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library. Through the courtesy of the Cleveland Public Library Training Class, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen was heard in her presentation of the comparison of the classic and modern fairy tales.

The director lectured at the University of Illinois Library School on Dec. 10.

A number of enjoyable social functions, which have afforded a pleasant diversion from the regular routine, have been given during the month. On Nov. 20 the director entertained with afternoon tea at her home. Miss Norma Harrison, formerly head of the public speaking department of the University of Iowa, gave several delightful readings. The faculty, students and friends have been finding it very pleasant to call on Miss Howe at her home on the "first Saturdays." The school had as guests, Dec. 2, Miss Margaret Mann and Miss Bertha Randall, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Both gave interesting and practical talks about their work, after which an informal tea was given. Preceding the Thanksgiving recess, a social hour, planned by the six Cleveland students in honor of the out-of-town members of the class, was given in the lecture room of the school.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—  
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S  
LIBRARIANS

The principals and teachers of English and history in the Pittsburgh High Schools were guests of the Training School Nov. 22, when Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a talk on "The administration of a high school library." Dr. Davidson, superintendent of Pittsburgh schools, and Mr. Craver presided at the meeting. November 23 Miss Hall

lectured to the Training School on "The work of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn." "Librarianship, its ideals and meaning" was the subject of a talk given by Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library School to the school Nov. 24.

The junior class attended the address given by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, on "Andrew Carnegie," Nov. 24, in the Carnegie Music Hall. The address was part of the exercises held by the Carnegie Institute of Technology in celebration of Mr. Carnegie's 80th birthday.

Miss Effie Power presented a paper on "Training for library work with children" at the Elementary and Normal School Section of the National Council of Teachers of English at Chicago, Illinois, Nov. 26.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Riverside, Illinois, gave ten lectures on story-telling to the Training School Dec. 6-11.

Miss Anna MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, lectured Dec. 13 on "The work of the Pennsylvania Library Commission."

Students in the junior class were scheduled during December for practice work in the Reference Department.

Dec. 21 to Jan. 1 the Training School will be closed for Christmas recess.

## ALUMNAE NOTES

Dorothy Flower, special student, 1912-13, was married to Paul Benjamin Livingston, November 20, 1915.

Helen Edith McCracken, 1915, has been appointed assistant-in-charge of the children's room, Soho Baths Settlement, Pittsburgh, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Martha Rodes Carter, 1913.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY  
SCIENCE

Story-telling has never had a place in the curriculum of the school, though some more or less regular work was formerly carried on by volunteers at the Greenpoint Settlement as part of the work of the Library Chapter of the Neighborhood Association. This year, however, more systematic work has been undertaken. During the first part of the term each student attended one of the regular story hours in the children's room to see what it is like. After all had seen a story hour in operation, an elective course in story-telling was offered to those who inclined toward children's work. Eight elected the course which includes opportunity for each student to conduct two or three story hours for small groups of children under Miss



Cowing's supervision, while the class as a whole meets each alternate week for suggestions and discussion. So though they do not hear each other's stories they all have the benefit of the discussion and criticism of methods. The north class-room with the partition down is used for the story hours. Shortly after this work had been started the class had the privilege of attending three lectures on story-telling given by Miss Marie Shedlock at Columbia University, through the courtesy of Mr. Milton J. Davies, assistant to the director of the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library, gave the class a very inspiring talk on "Library ideals," on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 16.

Miss Sarah B. Askew, class of 1904, organizer of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, spoke before the class Nov. 30 on "Opportunities of the commission worker." The class was also invited to attend a story hour given by Miss Askew at the Young Women's Christian Association that same evening and a number availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing her again.

Dr. Frank P. Hill gave the school his annual talk on the Brooklyn Public Library system on Dec. 7.

Miss Edith Wynne Matthison read before the student body of the Institute on Thursday afternoon, November 18. Her selection comprised the balcony scene from *Romeo and Juliet* and the work of a group of representative modern poets.

Mr. Louis O'Neill, assistant librarian of the Insular Library of Porto Rico, who spent three months at the school in 1912, visited us Dec. 8, bringing with him the plans for their new library building.

The vice-director went to Trenton Nov. 12 and spoke to the staff of the Public Library on "The relation between personal and professional life."

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Lillian Burt, 1902, cataloger at the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry at Berkeley, California, has gone for a year to the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas, as head of the loan and reference department.

Adeline Cartwright, 1913, was married Nov. 3 to Lieutenant George Bayly, of the 3rd Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force. Lieutenant Bayly was wounded at Ypres in April and invalided home. His leave expires in January and Mrs. Bayly expects to sail with her husband to England early in the new year.

Mildred MacCarthy, 1915, who has been doing a temporary piece of work in the cataloging department of the library, has been appointed to the cataloging department of the Philadelphia Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The annual Philadelphia dinner of the Drexel Institute Library School Association was given at the College Club Thursday evening, Nov. 18, 1915. There were 25 members present. After a very pleasant social time, a business meeting of the association was called to order with the president, Miss Fulton, in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting and the treasurer's report were read and approved. A letter from Miss Bacon was read and enjoyed. The luncheon committee then explained the plans for the monthly luncheon at the College Club on the first Thursday of each month. A vote of thanks was extended to the committee, including Miss Shoemaker, for their efforts in furthering the luncheon scheme.

The officials elected for the new year are: Elizabeth V. Clark, president; Florence B. Custer, vice-president; Katherine M. Trimble, secretary; Caroline B. Perkins, treasurer. The executive committee are Miss Fulton, Miss Helling, Miss Wood, Miss Stiles.

Miss Mary Zita Cruice, 1896, is in charge of the package libraries of the H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y.

#### LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

School opened Oct. 4 with sixteen students in attendance. The following colleges were represented by eleven members of the class: University of Chicago, Wellesley College, Vassar College, Occidental College, University of Minnesota, Drury College, Milwaukee-Downer College, and the Los Angeles Junior College.

The following students compose the class:

Mrs. Nellie Bezoier, Pomona, Cal.  
Mrs. Saxon Brown, Pasadena, Cal.  
Elizabeth Connor, Ph.B. (University of Chicago), Pasadena, Cal.  
Marian Dinsmoor, B.A. (University of Minnesota), Long Beach, Cal.  
Maria Deutschbein, Bloemendaal, Holland.  
Iona C. Eddie, Pasadena, Cal.  
Elizabeth K. Ellsworth, Hollywood, Cal.  
Gladys Glenn, Hollywood, Cal.  
Grace Hammond, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Betty T. Lord, B.A. (Milwaukee-Downer College), Milwaukee, Wis.  
Beth Pasko, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Helen M. Rowland, Pasadena, Cal.  
Abby T. Stewart, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Susan M. Talmage, Pasadena, Cal.  
Margaret E. Vinton, Springfield, Mo.  
Elizabeth Walker, B.A. (Occidental College), Long Beach, Cal.

A few changes have been made in the curriculum. Miss Helen Haines will teach book selection in addition to the courses conducted by her last year. Miss Britton's course in library work with children will be extended to twenty lectures. An announcement of outside lecturers engaged for special courses, will be made at a later date.

A number of improvements, in part made possible by an increase in the tuition fee, make the outlook for a successful year more promising than ever before. The course has been extended in length from eight to nine months. Miss Doris Crawford, a member of the class of 1915, has been appointed as reviser and assistant to the principal, and some much-needed equipment in the way of books, typewriters, filing cases, etc., has been added.

The following special lectures have been given during the fall months: Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, "The adaptation of the story"; Dr. Benjamin Stelter, "Contemporary American poetry"; Mr. H. A. Linscott, "School text books"; Miss Laura Cooley, "Spanish collections" and "Spanish literature."

An enjoyable introduction to the series of library visits which will come later in the school year, was a visit to the Hollywood branch to attend a meeting of its Drama Club. After a morning devoted to readings from Tchekoff, an out-of-door luncheon was served by Mrs. Jones and her staff to members of the class.

On Dec. 13 the class attended a reading of his own poems given by Alfred Noyes in the auditorium of the Hollywood High School. Another treat was a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Millard, where a most delightful hour was spent inspecting their book treasures.

At a recent meeting the class of 1916 elected the following officers: President, Grace Hammond; secretary-treasurer, Helen Rowland.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal.*

#### ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY—TRAINING CLASS

The training class reported for school work Sept. 27, with twelve students. Two others were accepted, but returned to college after finishing the two preliminary weeks of required practice work.

In addition to the usual fall schedule of lectures, the students have attended the monthly book review meeting of the staff. They have also had the benefit of an extra course in typewriting, two hours a week, under the supervision of a trained stenographer. This

will be followed by practice in copying the soiled cards from our public card catalog.

The students are sent to various departments at the Main Library and in the branches for ten hours' practice work each week throughout the school year, the assignments being changed every month. This not only gives a chance for practical training, but gives each one an opportunity to observe library conditions and variations in the different sections of the city.

Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, addressed the class and members of the staff on the extension work of that library in October, and Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, recently lectured on the work of the commission.

### Review

JOHNSTON, R. H. Special libraries. Preprint of "Manual of library economy": chapter 8. Chicago: American Library Association Publishing Board, 1915. 19 p.

MUDGE, ISADORE G. Bibliography. Preprint of "Manual of library economy": chapter 24. Chicago: American Library Association Publishing Board, 1915. 25 p.

Dr. Johnston's contribution to the A. L. A. manual is a succinct survey of the special library movement, its rapid rise and its present status. The wide scope of the somewhat unsatisfactory term "special libraries" is indicated by some account of the many kinds of libraries—business, insurance, legislative and municipal reference, technical, and other—represented in the membership of the Special Libraries Association, and reference is made to libraries typical of each class. The word "library," as used in this connection, "must be made to include," says Dr. Johnston, "manuscript reports, models, plates, photographs, as well as the trade catalogues, city directories and telephone books which, while present in a great many libraries, do not assume the importance they attain in these small collections." It is a chapter written mainly for persons coming new to the subject, but special librarians will do well to read it, for the sake of the clearer perspective it will give them of the special library field and of their relationship to their fellow-workers therein.

The object of Miss Mudge's chapter on bibliography, as stated by herself, "is to show the meaning of the words bibliography and bibliographer in their original, derived, and present use, to define in detail the forms and scope of modern practical bibliography, to show the

value of a knowledge of such bibliography in all branches of library service, and to survey briefly the work in bibliography done by libraries, bibliographical societies, learned institutions, government departments, and by organized co-operative effort." It is not intended, we take it, to be a desk guide for bibliographical workers, such as was Mr. Cole's well-known pamphlet. It is, on the other hand, a thoroughly scientific treatise on the field it seeks to cover, and, despite its brevity, an amply sufficient text-book for the library school student or manual for the librarian. A more satisfactory treatment of the subject within the limits laid down could not be asked.

W. N. S.

### Librarians

ALLSEBROOK, Miss A., of Denver, has been placed in charge of the Coronado (Cal.) Public Library, to succeed Mrs. Mary G. Valentine.

BURGER, Dr. Combertus Pieter, Jr., librarian of the library of the University of Amsterdam (Universiteits Bibliotheek te Amsterdam) born at Gouda, 1858, has celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his present position. *Het Boek* gives in one of its recent numbers a biography of this prominent Dutch librarian, followed by an extensive bibliography of his historical and bibliographical works, compiled by Dr. B. M. van der Stempel. This bibliography comprises approximately 200 works and articles by Dr. Burger, published between the years 1884 and 1915.

CENTER, Mrs. Jennie F., librarian of the Litchfield (N. H.) Public Library since its establishment, died Dec. 9 in the Memorial Hospital in Nashua.

CLIFFORD, Mrs. Margaret, has been appointed to the position of assistant librarian at the Manitoba Legislature Members' Library, taking the place of the late Miss Bella Norquay. Mrs. Clifford for some years has been employed in the Winnipeg Carnegie Library.

CLARK, George L., legislative reference librarian of the Michigan State Library, Lansing, has been granted six months' leave of absence, which he will spend in Washington, D. C., as private secretary to Congressman P. H. Kelley. Miss Olive C. Lathrop, assistant in the department, will have charge during his absence.

CLARKE, Edith E., N. Y. State Library

School, 1889, has gone to California to assist in the Riverside Winter Library School which will be in session from January 10 to March 4.

COLWELL, Emily K., daughter of Dean R. S. Colwell of Denison University, has been given a position as assistant in the State Library. She formerly was connected with the library at Somerville, Mass., and later with the Troy High School Library. She attended Vassar college and studied for two years in the New York Library school at Albany.

COY, Alice, the new librarian of the Mercantile Library of Cincinnati, assumed the duties of the position Nov. 15, on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the library. Miss Coy succeeds R. M. McCurdy, who has accepted a position in New York.

CRAIG, Jennie A., B.L.S., Illinois 1909, for the past four years assistant in charge of the English departmental library, University of Illinois, has accepted the position of catalog reviser in the general library.

DARROW, Anna W., for several years an assistant in the Bristol (Ct.) Public Library, has resigned, the resignation to take effect Jan. 1.

DAY, Ida, formerly a library science student at Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, and recently a member of the Emporia Normal library staff, has been elected librarian of the public library at Hutchinson, Kansas, succeeding Miss Amy Cowley.

DOUGHTERTY, Harold T., librarian of the Deborah Cook Sayles Library in Pawtucket, R. I., since 1910, has placed his resignation in the hands of the trustees. He is to become librarian of the Newton (Mass.) Free Library, succeeding Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston, early in January. Mr. Doughterty's library experience started at the Cambridge Public Library. He was also in the Library of Congress and Documents Library of Washington from 1900 to 1907. From 1907 to 1910 he was librarian of the Waltham Public Library. He is serving his fourth year as president of the Rhode Island Library Association.

EAMES, Wilberforce, has asked to be relieved of the administrative duties connected with his position as chief of the American history division of the New York Public Library, in order to devote a part of his time to the completion of Sabin's "Dictionary of Books relating to America," the editing of which he was forced to discontinue some

years ago by pressure of library duties. Mr. Eames will continue to give a portion of his time as bibliographer to the library, which he has served so faithfully for thirty years. The change is effective Jan. 1.

EARL, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool, of Connersville, Ind., has been elected to the presidency of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, to succeed Mr. Jacob P. Dunn, the former president. Mrs. Earl has been a member of the commission since its establishment in 1889, and has been active and devoted in her service.

FRASER, Viola C., Illinois 1912-13, resigned her position as loan desk assistant in the University of Illinois Library and was married to Dr. Lynn B. Vaughn, November 16, 1915, in Downer's Grove, Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Vaughn are at home in Hurley, South Dakota.

HENLEY, Eunice D., former librarian of the Wabash (Ind.) Public Library, has resigned her position in the Willows branch, Glenn County Free Library, California, and has returned to Indiana to organize the Columbia City Public Library.

MACHEMERSON, Maud, who was for a long time connected with the Washington State Library at Olympia, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Boise, Idaho, beginning Jan. 1.

PALSITS, Victor Hugo, has been chosen to succeed Wilberforce Eames as chief of the American history division of the New York Public Library. He will also continue to hold his present position as keeper of manuscripts.

PREVOST, Marie Louise, assistant librarian of the Free Public Library of Elizabeth, N. J., has written a little pamphlet called "The library adventures of Bob and Elizabeth," which gives in story form simple instruction on the use of the children's room with its catalog and books of reference.

RETVEDT, Ragnhild, N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, who returned to Norway in September to become an assistant in the technical high school library at Trondhjem, has received an appointment as assistant in the new public library at Drammen.

RIGGS, Winifred, N. Y. State Library School, 1904, has been appointed first assistant in the East Cleveland Public Library.

SCHAANNING, Maja, N. Y. State Library School, 1912-13, has resigned the librarian-

ship of the public library at Kristiansand, Norway, to become librarian of the newly organized public library at Drammen.

SHEDLOCK, Marie, the story-teller, has been in Toronto for a course of five lectures under the auspices of the children's librarians. The course was a great success from every standpoint. The librarians limited the attendance to three hundred so as to preserve the story-telling atmosphere, and they could have sold out the house twice over. There was not a course ticket available a week previous to the opening lecture. At the close of the series Miss Shedlock offered to give an afternoon to the public who could not get tickets for the course, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to a patriotic purpose. The University Women's Club took charge of this, and the result was a substantial increase to their University Base Hospital Fund.

THOMPSON, Elizabeth H., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1915, resigned her position in the book selection section of the New York State Library, to go to Trinity College Library, Hartford, Ct., as cataloger.

WAUGH, Florence, has resigned from her position as supervisor of the libraries in the Nebraska state institutions, and was married in October to Grant Humphrey of Ocean Springs, Miss.

WILKIE, Florence, N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, has received an appointment as assistant in the library of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAMS, Lizzie H., aged 58, oldest assistant in point of service at the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, died Dec. 18, after an illness of several weeks. About Nov. 1 she was kept from her duties at the library by an attack of diphtheria and complications developed, causing her death. In the early days of the library she was assistant to Miss Myra F. Southworth, and her work at the library extended from 1879 over a period of thirty-seven years until her last illness. The library was first located in a small building on Green street and later occupied rooms in Sackett block, from which it was removed to the City Hall, thence to the new library building. Miss Williams had charge of the circulation of books to the schools and later had charge of the delivery desk.

WILLIAMS, Nellie, has been appointed to succeed Miss Florence Waugh as supervisor of the libraries in Nebraska state institutions.



## THE LIBRARY WORLD

### New England

#### MAINE

*Lewiston.* The library of French literature collected by the late Dr. Isaac L. Rice of New York City has been offered to Bates College. The library contains about 1800 volumes, including many rare editions.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Manchester.* The City Library has recently received from Capt. Charles H. Manning the gift of 115 volumes dealing with the United States navy. Of these, 47 volumes contain the proceedings of the United States Naval institute from its organization in 1873 to date, 46 comprise a complete file of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers since its organization in 1902, and the remaining 22 the transactions of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers to date.

#### VERMONT

*Waitsfield.* The trustees of the Joslin Memorial Library have been the recipients of a life-sized portrait of the donor, George A. Joslin of Omaha, Neb.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* Purchase of three plots of land in Blagden street, to be used for the erection of an annex to the Boston Public Library, has been effected. The sum paid was \$122,500, and the three parcels comprise 6800 square feet.

*Boston.* The *Electric Railway Journal* of December 4, 1915, pages 1118-1119, contains a description of the Boston Elevated Railway Company Library. It gives the methods of developing and indexing the library, and the resources of the library are described. One of the interesting things in connection with this library are the methods of co-operation with the other special libraries in and around Boston.

*Brockton.* The Russian Labor Group of Montello, an organization of the Russians of Brockton, Stoughton and Bridgewater, is planning a series of tableaux, in conjunction with a ball, to raise funds to finance educational work and to establish a library. Meetings have been held every Sunday under the direction of the immigration secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The organization has

been formed about two years and has been growing steadily. The membership now numbers about 70.

*Lawrence.* Public library books will be delivered by Western Union messenger service hereafter to those patrons who are willing to pay a small fee for the accommodation.

*Springfield City L.* Hiller C. Wellman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1915.) Accessions 18,820; withdrawals 4794; total 200,804. Circulation of books, 797,905; pictures 40,286. Fiction at the main library was 53.8%. In February, 1914, a new series of borrowers' cards was started; during the year 25,376 new cards were issued, and a large number of the old cards are still in use. Total receipts \$776,663.14; expenditures \$77,643.98.

*Stoughton.* The sum of \$500 has been bequeathed to the Public Library by the late Cassendana L. Phinney.

*Waltham.* The Francis E. Buttrick Memorial Public Library was dedicated Dec. 11, on the 50th anniversary of the establishment of a free library in that city. The site of the new edifice is that once occupied by the Central House, an historical landmark which stood for years on Main street, between Exchange and Spring streets. Mrs. Augusta M. Buttrick, widow of the donor, unable to attend the dedicatory exercises, presented two paintings of Mr. Buttrick and herself, which will be hung in the main reading room. At the exercises held in the main reading room Col. George H. Doty, chairman of the library building commission, made a brief address in turning the keys over to Mayor Thomas F. Kearns. He in turn transferred them to the care of Nathan A. Warren, chairman of the library board. The building then was thrown open to public inspection. The first petition relative to the new library came from a number of Waltham women requesting that the reading room be kept open on Sunday from 2 to 8 p. m.

*Williamstown.* The chemical laboratory of Williams College was completely destroyed Dec. 7 by fire. The loss is placed at \$100,000. Insurance covered only \$40,000 of the amount. The department library, containing several thousand volumes, was destroyed.

*West Springfield.* The concrete foundation for the Carnegie Library building at the cor-



ner of Park and Elm streets, is now in and the brick for the structure has begun to arrive. The building is 80 feet by 35. Arrangements are made to care for 15,000 books, but the capacity can readily be doubled. The contract price for the library is \$21,400.

*Worcester.* Need of more room at the Free Public Library through the building of an addition on the property on Pearl street adjoining the present site is shown by the fact that 90,000 volumes in the circulation department of the library, according to an article in the *Worcester Gazette*, are stored in the old building in stacks which are so close together that it is impossible for the library authorities to throw that section of the building open to the public and hardly permits of free use of the stacks by library attendants. The Worcester District Medical Society Library of 9,000 volumes is stored in an attic room in the old building and four rooms which have been set off in the cellar of the old building are now so crowded with books that more room is imperatively needed. It is necessary under present conditions to use parts of three floors in the old building for the circulation department which should be on one floor and because of the cramped conditions in all parts of the library plant it is impossible for the authorities to set aside special rooms for study of building and mechanical publications, or for other general library research work along lines on which it is pursued in other cities.

#### CONNECTICUT

The latest report of the Connecticut Public Library Committee is for the two fiscal years ended Sept. 30, 1914, and compares present conditions with those existing when the committee was first appointed. In 1891-2 there were 111 libraries in the state, only 52 of which were free libraries. There were 57 towns without libraries of any kind. In 22 years the number of libraries has increased by 74, the number of free libraries by 114 and the number of towns without libraries has decreased by 31, so that in 1914 there are 185 libraries in the state, 166 of which are free, and there are 26 towns without libraries. The traveling library department was instituted in 1899, and during the last biennium 789 libraries were sent out, with a circulation of 44,165. The book wagon during the same period made 740 calls on 228 families and lent 4309 books, 1.1 per cent being in foreign languages. The report of pictures shows 350 sets of related subjects, 127 framed pictures, and 2167 unframed pictures lent to

individuals, schools, and libraries. 21 stereopticon lectures, mostly travel, were used 390 times, 3 lectures on birds were used 45 times, and 3 lectures on United States history were used 65 times. The 30 libraries specially selected for granges have been little used, only 18 having been sent out. Two library institutes were held, one in Hartford in 1913 and one at the Danbury Normal School in 1914. The enrollment in 1913 was 34 and in 1914, 30. The amount paid by the state for books in 1913 was \$9418.98, and in 1914 it was \$10,621.92.

*Hartford P. L.* Caroline M. Hewins, lbn. (77th ann. rpt.—Je. 1, 1915.) Accessions 8215; withdrawals 2514. Circulation 240,399. New registration 3379; the triennial registration started over a year ago, now shows 10,319 names, and the whole number of outstanding cards is about 18,000. Receipts \$29,610.47; expenditures 27,110.47, including \$15,217.20 for salaries, \$6455.17 for books, \$978.44 for periodicals, and \$1912.67 for binding. The revision of the card catalog, under way for several years, was nearly completed during the year.

*Unionville.* Ground has been broken for the new Carnegie Library, which is to be built in Unionville, and with the erection of the new building, the end toward which many local people have worked for over a year will have been realized. The building is to stand on the lot between the schoolhouse and the former home of Charles G. Bill. The architect of the building is Edward L. Tilton of New York, and Richard F. Jones of Hartford has the contract for construction work. The contract price is about \$8,500.

*Wethersfield.* In the State Prison here is a library of 10,000 volumes for the use of the inmates. The tastes of the men are said to incline to philosophy, history and memoirs rather than to fiction.

#### Middle Atlantic

##### NEW YORK

*Brooklyn.* A fund of \$210,000, sufficient to erect one wing of the main building on Eastern Parkway and meet the immediate needs of the Brooklyn Public Library system, has been voted by the Corporate Stock Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate. For months officers of the library have been trying to get the city to make such an appropriation. In addition to furnishing a housing place for the valuable volumes owned by the library and now kept in the Montague branch, the new building will accommodate

the administrative offices of the Brooklyn Public Library, which are now in a building at 26 Brevoort place. The size of the wing, which will be completed with the appropriation, is 44 feet by 180 feet, and it will contain about eight thousand square feet. This space will accommodate the administration offices, the catalog department, the book order department and also a stack capacity for two hundred thousand books.

*Brooklyn.* In making up the budget for 1916, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York decided to discontinue the appropriation for the Albany Heights branch of the Brooklyn Public Library for the coming year, and recommended that this branch be discontinued because of its proximity to the new Eastern Parkway branch. The news of the intention to close the branch was met by vigorous protest and decisive action on the part of the residents of the Albany Heights section. A mass meeting was held on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at which the value of the library to the community was strongly attested. The attitude of both speakers and audience was a strong testimonial to the effective work which had been done by this branch, the second oldest in the library system, in its community, and was extremely gratifying to the library authorities. A committee was appointed to present the protest of the residents of the community against the closing of the branch to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and a hearing on the subject was promised for a date later in the month.

*Brooklyn. Pratt Inst. F. L.* Edward F. Stevens, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions 5933; withdrawals 3117; total number of volumes 109,098. Registration 10,072. Circulation 221,825; 84,131 persons used the library for reading and study. Salaries amounted to \$25,334; books \$5882; periodicals \$1008; binding \$1436; other maintenance expenses are included with the general administration of Pratt Institute.

*Kingston.* An anonymous gift of \$1000 for the purchase of books for the City Library has been secured through the good offices of Superintendent of Schools Myron J. Michael.

*New Berlin.* The village has been notified that Nathaniel Somers Beardslee has left a bequest of \$15,000 for a library building.

*New York City.* The Rand School of Social Science has recently organized a de-

partment of labor research which will contain a reference library on labor questions and publish concise reports on investigations of labor problems.

*New York City.* A list of books on health instruction has been approved by Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, head of the Bureau of Public Health Education, and with the aid of the public library all the books named will be placed at the disposal of the public, with the particular idea of circulation among high school pupils. In all seventy-two books are recommended. The first twenty in the list are under the heading of health; there are four on good food; four on food and cooking for the sick; seven on first aid to the injured; six on diseases; eight about the home nurse, and twenty-three on the care of babies.

*New York City.* In his report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1915, Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library, presents some interesting comparative statistics. Of typewritten bibliographies prepared by the library he writes: For the year ending September 30, 1911, 61 bibliographies were made. This is actually less than the number made for the month of March, 1915, when 66 such bibliographies were made. During the year, 315 typewritten bibliographies have been made for individuals and institutions in 30 different states. Of the growth of use of the library he says: For the year ending September 30, 1911, 4470 books were circulated; for the year ending September 30, 1915, 6911 volumes. The average number of readers per month for the year 1910-11 was about 300; the average number of readers per month for the year 1914-15 has been 1169 per month, or a total of 14,033 for the year. In one month, January, the number of readers reached a total of 1893. Gain in the use of the library by people other than students of the School of Philanthropy and members of Russell Sage Foundation staff shows also the wider field of usefulness for the collection. For the year ending September 30, 1911, 681 readers outside of the School and the Foundation borrowed books from the library—an average of about 57 per month. The average number of such borrowers now is over 200 per month.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Cranbury.* As a memorial to her father, L. L. Schultz and her brother, Wilbur F. Schultz, who were born in Cranbury, Mrs. Gertruude S. Schultz of Apponagansett, proposes to build, equip, and endow a free public

library in this town. The institution will be known as the Schultz Memorial Library. Mrs. Schultz has always taken an active interest in Cranbury and has made several gifts of books to the library already established there. She plans to present her own collection of books to the village when the new building is completed. It will be constructed of ornamental brick and will be fireproof.

*Camden.* A public library building to cost about \$130,000, is to be given to the city by Eldridge R. Johnson, president of the Victor Talking Machine Company, who addressed his offer to the city of Camden, the board of public library trustees and the park commission. The building is to be located in Cooper square, between Front and Second, Cooper and Penn streets, the site of the present Cooper Library.

*New Providence.* After having been discontinued for several years the library in connection with the Lincoln School of this place has been reopened. It is being conducted by the school civic organization. The library is situated on the second floor in the small room originally intended for that purpose. It will be open for circulation two days in the week, Tuesday and Thursday. The young people have for several weeks been preparing for the opening. There are more than 1000 volumes in the library.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Philadelphia.* With brief exercises, the Duhring Memorial building, which serves as an annex to the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, was dedicated Dec. 13, the ceremonies taking place in the library building. A memorial tablet to Dr. Louis A. Duhring, the gift of Dr. Joseph G. Rosengarten, who also furnished two seminar rooms, erected at the entrance of the building, was unveiled. Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., the librarian, and Dr. Rosengarten, chairman of the library committee, made brief addresses, and Provost E. F. Smith accepted the new building on behalf of the University. The annex is a memorial to the late Louis Adolphus Duhring, at one time professor of dermatology and honorary curator of the dermatological collection, who left more than \$1,000,000 to the University. It extends across the southern end of the library building. The exterior is of red terra cotta and brick work, and the design is in harmony with the old library building. It was originally planned to use the new building for the storage of books, but alcoves are provided where students may study, and

on the lower floor two seminar rooms have been provided at the east and west ends.

*Sewickley.* It is announced that the land has been purchased upon which a \$50,000 public library is to be built. The donor is William Lewis Clause, president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Sewickley has a library at present, and has had for a long time, but it has been a library of books only, crowded into a section of the Sewickley High School. The library contains over 13,000 volumes and there has not been space for the proper care of the books nor room for the comfort of patrons.

*Williamsport.* On Oct. 16, the James V. Brown Library opened a station in the extreme west end of the city. This is the third of the stations to be established by the Brown Library since it commenced operation in 1907. The three stations, which are operated through the aid of other organizations, are treated as branch libraries, the collections of books not being changed.

#### MARYLAND

*Baltimore.* *Peabody Inst. L.* John Parker, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1915.) Total number of books 187,139; pamphlets 31,176; and maps 1471. In the reading room 20,705 persons used 88,320 volumes and 5135 periodicals. There were 6855 visitors. No record is kept of the many requests for information answered by telephone and by mail. Expenses for books, periodicals, etc., were \$9137.07; for binding (1465 volumes), \$1362.35; and for salaries \$10,360.82. Total expenses \$21,518.06.

#### The South

##### VIRGINIA

*Richmond.* A movement has been started among the colored people by the Neighborhood Association for the establishment of a circulating library. It has been roughly estimated that it would take from \$1200 to \$1500 to start and maintain the library the first year, and various clubs and schools have pledged their support to the undertaking.

*Richmond.* At the meeting of the State Teachers Association in November resolutions were adopted that a petition be presented to the next general assembly recommending the alteration of the present State Library building for office purposes and the erection of a separate fireproof building for the State Library and the Supreme Court of Appeals, and opposing the proposition to erect a new state office building, which will

leave the State Library in its present non-fireproof, incommodious, dangerous and inconvenient quarters.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

*Greensboro.* A campaign is in progress for subscriptions to buy a lot as a site for a Carnegie library for negroes. The Carnegie Corporation has offered a grant of \$10,000 for a building, on the usual conditions.

#### GEORGIA

*Savannah* P. L. William Harden, lbn. (Rpt.—1914.) Accessions 4267; withdrawals 96; total 53,690. Registration 18,819. Circulation 112,428, including the duplicate pay collection. Receipts \$12,279.69; expenditures \$10,763.71, including \$5460 for salaries, \$132.52 for binding, \$3862.37 for new books, and \$274.90 for periodicals. The Carnegie Colored Library (P. A. Denegall, lbn.) added 405 books during the year, giving a total of 2656. There were 445 cards issued, 1605 books to readers, and 2056 visitors. Receipts were \$381.08, and expenditures \$238.53. The two reports are issued together.

#### KENTUCKY

*Louisville.* The first fire that the Louisville Free Public Library system has experienced in the ten years of its existence on Dec. 19 damaged the Highland branch to the extent of about \$1000. It is believed to have originated from overhead conduits leading from the furnace through the floor under the reference room. The loss is covered by insurance.

*Louisville.* Nearly 1000 boys and girls attended the entertainment given in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the opening of the children's department at the Louisville Free Public Library. The program, which had been arranged by Miss Bernice Bell, head of the department, consisted of stories supplemented by selections from the opera, "Hänsel and Gretel." Speaking of what had been done by the department, Miss Bell said that the close co-operation which had always existed between the department and the teachers of the schools had made possible the splendid work which had been accomplished and had brought about a close relationship between the book, the teacher and the child.

*Louisville.* A fully equipped library for the Louisville Boys' High School, under joint control of the board of education and the board of trustees of the Louisville Free Public Library, is being planned. A com-

mittee of three from the library board has been appointed to meet with a similar committee from the board of education. The conditions under which the library board wishes to establish the high school branch are as follows: First, that the selection of books be made by someone familiar with books in general, with the recommendation of members of the school faculty; second, that the selection be made in such manner as to avoid duplication of books already in the free libraries and unnecessary expense; third, that the librarian in charge of the high school library be trained to the methods of the free libraries and also be made a member of the high school faculty in order to invest him or her with power to act in all matters involving pupils of the school; fourth, that the board of education pay \$1000 a year toward the management of the library, the expense of cataloging and the order department to be paid by the library board of trustees; fifth, that the library board will open the high school library and put it in operation if the board of education agrees to the conditions.

#### Central West

##### MICHIGAN

*Ann Arbor.* Work on the construction of the new University of Michigan library will be begun early next summer. The \$350,000 appropriation added to the present equipment will represent a building worth approximately \$500,000. The new library will conform in architecture to the newer campus buildings, Hill auditorium and the Natural Science building. It will be a four-story structure, with a stack room in the rear six or seven stories high. The main reading room, 50 x 170 feet, will occupy the second floor and will accommodate 375 persons. A smaller reading room, 50 x 72 feet, will be provided on the first floor for freshmen and sophomores. It is estimated that all the reading rooms will accommodate 1000 students, thus making them large enough for a university with an attendance of 14,000 students. The capacity of the book stacks will be 600,000 volumes, with convenient arrangements for increasing the size as occasion demands. The basement will contain the bindery.

*Grand Rapids* P. L. Samuel H. Ranck, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1915.) Accessions 9640; withdrawals 1581; total 147,671. Circulation 401,421. New registration 7294; total 25,647. Receipts \$58,264.83; expenditures \$53,748.08, including \$7680.74 for books, \$2169.02 for periodicals, \$2364.11 for



binding, and \$29,105.01 for salaries for library service. Besides the main library in the Ryerson building, the library has 10 branches, 24 stations, 36 agencies in schools, 12 in institutions, and 8 in homes.

*St. Clair.* A letter from the Carnegie Corporation to the city officials here states that it has been decided to appropriate \$10,000 for a library in this city, provided the city will maintain the structure after it is built.

#### OHIO

*Cleveland.* By a unanimous vote, the city council has approved legislation to buy land at Central and Collingwood avenues and at Dorr and Fender streets for Carnegie branch library sites.

*Cleveland.* Plans for a campaign to raise several hundred thousand dollars for a new building to house the Cleveland Medical Library were proposed at the annual meeting of the Library Association in December. The report of the finance committee showed \$226,000 now in the association's endowment fund for maintenance. Of this sum \$203,000 was received during the last year in a bequest from the late Dr. Dudley P. Allen. Officers elected were: Dr. B. L. Millikin, president; Dr. H. F. Bigger, Sr., vice president; Dr. H. L. Sanford, secretary; Dr. W. E. Bruner, treasurer; Dr. C. A. Hamann, directing librarian.

*Hamilton.* The trustees of the Lane Public Library have adopted plans for the wing to the library, estimated to cost \$6000, and George W. Barkman is appointed as architect. The plans call for a lecture room in the basement of the new addition and a new boiler, besides additional space on the first floor.

*Maumee.* The Carnegie Corporation has promised a grant of \$10,000 for a library building, the village has donated the grounds of the old courthouse for a site, and the county commissioners have voted \$2500 a year for maintenance.

*Toledo.* To increase the efficiency of clerks the local retail merchants' board has had 300 books on subjects pertaining to every line of business installed in the Toledo Public Library. Every branch of business is treated in these books. It is announced that 10,000 lists of the books and their subjects are being printed and when completed a copy will be placed in the hands of the 6000 clerks employed by the members of the retail merchants' board.

*Toledo.* The Scott High School Library was opened for student and faculty use Nov. 17. There are 3000 books on the shelves, of which 2500 are new. When Central High School was closed the library was taken to Waite High, so that the accumulation of a library at Scott has been almost wholly dependent upon raising money within the school. Most of it was cleared in a postcard campaign, during which more than 28,000 postcard pictures of the building were sold by students and faculty at five cents apiece. The English department donated about \$230 from the receipts of a lecture given by Prof. Sherman of Oberlin; the French department turned over \$100 from the receipts of the annual French play and through the activity of Miss Ada Ritchie several interested patrons donated checks for \$100. Various organizations donated smaller amounts, so that by the united effort of student body and faculty \$2600 was raised in one year—a measure of the splendid loyalty and energy of all concerned. The volumes were selected by the teachers in the various departments, with the definite idea of specific reference work. Miss Eloise Witker is librarian.

#### INDIANA

*Indianapolis.* A committee from the Indiana University School of Medicine has offered to contribute a bronze tablet to be placed in the new Public Library building in commemoration of Dr. John S. Bobbs, who was a well-known physician and benefactor. The suggestion has also been made that the school children of Indianapolis be permitted to make contributions to a fund for the purchase of ornamental bronze doors for the library as a tribute to James Whitcomb Riley.

*Newcastle.* Newcastle's new \$25,000 library will be opened to the public about Jan. 1. The building is in colonial style, which is carried out in the furnishings. The main floor consists of a reading room and two rooms for the shelving. Below the main floor is an auditorium with 250 seats and four small rooms. A campaign will be launched at once to raise a fund for new books, as there are now only 4000 volumes in the City Library. Eight clubs of the city have formed a city federation with the slogan, "A Better Newcastle," for the purpose of promoting civic reforms, and the first work to be undertaken will be the raising of the fund for books for the library.

*Orleans.* The new Carnegie Library, built here at a cost of \$10,000, was dedicated Oct. 15. The new building is built of Hytex buff



mat brick, with stone trimmings. The roof is of red tile. The basement contains an assembly room, with a stage and anterooms, a township restroom and toilet, workroom and boiler and fuel space. The main reading room on the first floor is 56 x 36 feet. It is handsomely equipped with an open fireplace and quartered oak furniture. A steam heating plant and water system is in the building. Wilson B. Parker, of Indianapolis, was the architect.

*Seymour.* Field representatives of Hanover College are making a canvass in an effort to raise a library endowment to be known as the E. B. Thompson Memorial Library Fund. Mr. Thompson, whose home was in Seymour, lost his life on the ill-fated *Lusitania*. Mrs. Thompson has made a donation of several thousand dollars to the fund and this contribution will be used as the basis for the permanent endowment.

*Winamac.* A contract has been signed and work started on the new Carnegie Library, at a cost of \$7983. The building is to be completed by April 1 next. The building will be of brick, trimmed with stone. In the main floor will be three reading rooms, one for children, one for adults and one for general use in reference work. The basement floor will include an auditorium 25 x 30 feet and a heating plant.

#### ILLINOIS

*Chicago.* The report of a special committee of the Chicago Public Library, made at a meeting of the directors in December, recommends reclassification of the central collection of 600,000 volumes, and changes in the establishment of branch libraries and reading-rooms. It is proposed to establish the branch libraries in business centers instead of the residence districts, in order to afford business men and school students better facilities. The special committee reported further that it would not be possible to build any branch buildings during the ensuing year, although the library at the present time has but three buildings of its own for the thirty-four branches which it maintains. In this connection radical recommendations were made for a new type of library branch building, differing entirely from those which have been erected in other cities. Book purchases were proposed to an amount double that for 1914 and three times as great as for 1915, the home circulation alone having increased in the period covered by these years from 2,900,000 to 4,500,000.

*Oak Park.* P. L. Mabel A. Thain, lbn.

(Rpt.—yr. ending July, 1915.) Accessions 2917; withdrawals 1312; total 27,136. Circulation 140,140. Total registration 9985. Receipts \$16,620.39; disbursements \$9,582.73, including \$4122.25 for salaries, \$2248.55 for books, 640.01 for binding, and \$235.20 for periodicals. In the school libraries it is planned to have one book for each pupil, the collections being exchanged from time to time. Visits were made to 102 rooms during the year. In the sixth, seventh and eighth grades blackboard talks on the use of the catalog were given, and this information was put into practice by the introduction of the "catalog game." In the first five grades stories were told, and simple talks were given on the library. The total school circulation was 13,270, an increase of 815 over last year.

### The Northwest

#### WISCONSIN

*Stone Lake.* It is reported that J. F. Cargill of Pittsburgh, who has large land interests, is to equip a public library here, two other wealthy men contributing the site and the building.

#### MINNESOTA

*Black River Falls.* The new \$10,000 Carnegie Library was opened to the public Nov. 1, and was visited by hundreds. Dedication services in the evening included addresses by Mayor McGillivray, Assemblyman Hull, the Rev. Mr. Marvick, state library secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Harding. Miss Anna Wylie is librarian.

*Minneapolis.* Moving pictures in the Minneapolis Public Library for the benefit of child patrons is the announcement of Miss Gratia Countryman, the librarian, as a feature to be installed in the near future. Two branch libraries have already been fitted up for the exhibition of pictures and it is hoped shortly to have an appropriation for film rentals and other expenses.

*Minneapolis.* The library board has decided to equip with books and magazines a reading room at the municipal lodging house. The new \$25,000 branch public library at Twenty-second and Central avenue, N.E., was formally presented to the city of Minneapolis by the library board through President T. B. Walker, spokesman, Nov. 15. Miss Countryman has announced that a small building in the rear of the New York Life building will be used for a business men's branch of the Public Library. Mrs. Mary W. Dietrichson, now in charge of the municipal

reference department of the public library, will be at this new branch.

*Proctor.* The need of a public library for Proctor was discussed at a meeting of the Business Men's Club in December and a committee of three was appointed to ascertain what steps can be taken to obtain such an institution.

*St. Paul.* All the contracts for the new building of the State Historical Society have been let, and the work of razing the old Lamprey residence at Cedar street and Central avenue where the new \$500,000 library is to be located, is already begun.

*St. Paul.* "The business reference librarian," is the title of an article by Harry S. Thompson of this city in the December number of the *Rotarian*. In the article he describes the library recently established by the Town Criers.

*St. Paul.* The officers of the Monday art and history class have presented to the public library two portable stereopticons. These are available for the use of schools and clubs which need them in connection with illustrated lectures. The library's lantern slide collection numbers about 600 slides.

*St. Paul.* A committee of the Civil Engineers' Society of St. Paul has completed arrangements for turning over to the Public Library the society's library valued at about \$6000. Owing to the crowded conditions of the present Public Library, the actual transfer will not be made until the new library at Fourth and Market streets is opened. The engineers' library is now housed in the Old Capitol.

## The Southwest

### MISSOURI

*Joplin.* It is expected that the addition to the Public Library will be finished about Jan. 1.

*St. Joseph.* The board of education has set aside \$500 to equip a library at Benton High School. The books will be cataloged by Miss Martha Brown, librarian at Carnegie branch library, and a number of books from the Carnegie Library will be borrowed. There will be about 700 volumes all told. The library will be in charge of a teacher at the Benton school, and at times an assistant from the Carnegie Library, or the library at Central High School, will help with the work.

*St. Joseph.* Plans for the proposed addition to the main library building, for which bonds have been voted by the school district, are under consideration. The addition will be to the north and west of the main building, and will be three stories, to match the rest of the building. The main library building belongs to the school district and in addition to the offices of the school board, contains the main library of St. Joseph. The addition will cost \$25,000, and in this it is also proposed to place a museum, besides extending the library quarters. The museum has already had promises of gifts and loans of collections worth about \$100,000.

*St. Louis.* Archbishop Glennon has turned over to the Catholic Woman's Association the Catholic library of 6000 volumes, which was accumulated by the late Miss Katharine Riley, who had collected the books, making them the property of the archdiocese. The library is now being classified by Miss Margaret Carolan, librarian of the Catholic Woman's Association. The association's library will be consolidated with the other and all maintained as a free Catholic library.

### KANSAS

Not to make the situation in Kansas appear worse than it really is we wish to correct the statement in the December *JOURNAL* that 1,509,000 citizens have no access to public libraries. The correct figures are 1,059,000, and we are glad to take this opportunity to restore these other 450,000 to their enjoyment of library privileges.

### TEXAS

*Houston.* A check for \$500 to buy books for the use of children in schools has been given to the Public Library by N. S. Mel-drum.

*Houston.* Nearly 1000 books will be added to the collections in the public schools as a result of the annual library day collection taken in November, when pupils contributed \$500. In the grammar schools the money will be used for the purchase of sets of books which can be used as collateral reading with the work undertaken by the class. In the high schools the money will be spent for books of reference. As far as possible the books will be secured for the classes that made the contributions.

*San Antonio P. L.* Elizabeth H. West, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1915. Accessions 3869; withdrawals 184; total 40,829. New registration 4090; total 12,719. Circulation 101,432. Receipts \$31,196.76; disbursements

\$14,107.22, including \$6379.88 for salaries, \$2739.94 for books, \$568.05 for periodicals, \$575.34 for binding.

*Waco.* An addition which would cost about \$12,500 is desired by the Public Library, and the Carnegie Corporation has signified its willingness to consider donating the amount if the city will assume the cost of altering the present structure.

#### COLORADO

*Denver.* The trustees of the State Library will protest to Governor Carlson against the proposal to reduce the room of the library, on the third floor of the capitol building, in order to create a hearing room for the state public utilities commission.

### The Pacific Coast

#### OREGON

*Hood River.* The law suit between the county court of Hood River county and the library commission, appointed by the city of Hood River to take charge of the affairs of the Hood River County Library, built by Andrew Carnegie at a cost of \$20,000, has been settled. Under the settlement plan the county court agrees to pay the balance of the salary of Miss Della Northey to make her salary equal to \$90 per month. A new contract provides that hereafter no member of the county court or city council shall be eligible to serve on the library commission, to consist of three members appointed by the county court and three members appointed by the city council, who shall elect the seventh member, to be president of the commission, but not entitled to a vote unless on a tie ballot. Every member of the present commission is eliminated from the first commission under the new contract, in the interests of peace. Women were made eligible to serve on the commission.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Dinuba.* Plans for the new library building have been approved by the Carnegie Corporation.

*Oakland.* As a result of a storm of protest the matter of the proposed abolition of the Municipal Reference Library has been reconsidered. The move was proposed by the library board at the instigation of the mayor in order to save about \$1500 with which to aid in the establishment of an art gallery. The protests were from many people who have occasion to use the library for information of municipal affairs as conducted elsewhere.

*Sacramento.* Plans for Sacramento's \$100,-

000 Carnegie Library, to be located on the corner of I and Tenth streets, in the heart of the proposed civic center, have been officially accepted and approved by the city commission, and Loring Rixford of San Francisco was made the official architect of the building. The library will be of Italian architecture, with an imposing front elevation three stories in height. A grand staircase will be one of the features of the structure. Special attention has been paid to the lighting facilities by the architect. The structure will be in steel, concrete, granite, brick and tile.

*San Francisco.* To serve the residents of the Noe Valley section another branch of the Public Library has been provided by the trustees at the request of the Mission Promotion Association and property owners of the section. This new branch is to be known as the Noe Valley Branch Library. The site for the building has been graded, plans and specifications have been completed and approved, and the contract for its erection has been awarded. The cost of this branch will range in the neighborhood of \$37,500, and the money necessary for its erection will be appropriated from the Carnegie fund. It is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy inside of four months.

*San Francisco P. L.* Robert Rea, libn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1915.) Accessions 26,091; withdrawals 10,687; total 159,763. New registration 27,181; total 49,881. Circulation 1,098,858. Total receipts \$141,816.49; disbursements \$106,054.24, including \$26,741.27 for books, \$2121.53 for periodicals, \$659.40 for catalog cards, \$2543.23 for printing, \$814.88 for binding, and \$52,148.08 for salaries. There is no more shelf room in the temporary headquarters building, and some material has already been stored in the basements of the branches. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in the conduct of the music department. This department has received such wide publicity, both through the press and musicians, that the demand on it is always very heavy and this year so many visiting musicians have made use of the collection that the need for a music room has been felt more than ever. The book expenditure was the largest of any single year, and made it possible to fill out many of the classes with works that had not been replaced since 1906.

*Yreka.* The new \$8000 Carnegie building was opened with a reception the latter part of October.

## UTAH

*Salt Lake City.* Steps are being taken for the establishment of a model school library, from the first grade to the last year of high school, in the library of the state department of public instruction. The selection is being made by the state board of education, and it already includes many of the best works on education. It will be housed in the State Library for which a beautiful room of the Capitol has been designated and furnished, and will be under the direct charge of Miss Mary E. Downey. The books will be loaned to educators of the state, and every effort will be exerted by the state board to so interest those educators as to induce them to begin the accumulation of private professional libraries.

*Salt Lake City.* To facilitate moving the Supreme Court and the State Library to the Capitol, the library was closed for a week last month. As the city's law department will require access to a law library to some extent, the city commission considers the matter of sharing with the county a portion of the cost of maintaining the county library. Heretofore the State Library, now moved to the Capitol, has served both city and county. It is suggested that about one-fifth of the cost of maintaining the library should be paid by the city.

## Hawaiian Islands

An interesting letter from Major-General William H. Carter was printed in the *Milwaukee Wisconsin* of Dec. 1. An appeal was made in the *Wisconsin* some months previous for books for the United States soldiers stationed on the island of Oahu, Hawaii. A building to house the library was constructed by the soldiers and dedicated Oct. 27. "When the movement to assemble the library was inaugurated by me by writing to a number of personal friends," writes General Carter, "I had no idea of receiving such generous responses, and it was only after some 10,000 volumes were received that it was determined to make an effort to erect a better building than had been contemplated, so as to make the library the most attractive place in the vicinity. The spirit of comradeship among the troops is very much shown in the construction of this building, for there was no stone on the mountain side twenty-five miles from Honolulu for the purpose. The blue lava stone was collected by the garrison at Fort Shafter, some twenty miles away, and generously sent to their comrades at Schofield barracks. This enabled a per-

manent structure to be erected which should last indefinitely, and be a worthy home for the books."

## Canada

## ONTARIO

*Toronto.* Three new branches of the Toronto Public Free Library are approaching completion and will be opened early in the year. The new branch library at the military camp was opened during November. It will be operated in exactly the same manner as any other of the thirteen branches.

*Toronto.* The circulation library of music was opened at the College street branch in November. It contains over 2000 titles and is likely to be popular if one may form a judgment based on the large number of enquiries being made concerning its opening. There are hundreds of books on music, and two thousand books of music are being added.

*Toronto.* The assistant librarians have been working for the Red Cross Society and the staff meetings have been given up lately to that work. They have raised also a large amount of money, each member contributing proportionately to the salary received and also to the interest felt in the cause. From this fund, money is being sent to help individual needs.

## Foreign

## CENTRAL AMERICA

The *Bulletin* of the Pan-American Union for November noted that the Francisco Morazan Library, the property of the Union Society of Tegucigalpa, in Honduras, was inaugurated for public use in October. On Sept. 14, the Children's Library in the city of San Salvador, founded by the director and faculty of the Father Delgado School of the Federal capital, was opened to public service.

## GREAT BRITAIN

A recent issue of *The Dial* contains an article on "The literary stagnation in England," the burden of which is that "in the intellectual way she is completely stagnant." In this connection, the following paragraph from one of the English journals, regarding the expenditure of a certain Borough Council in the London district, sounds an ominous note: "One per cent is the amount expended under the Public Libraries Act, and, small as that amount is, it might be suspended during the war. If every public library in the Kingdom were closed while the war lasted the amount saved would be considerable, and



the loss of their favorite anodyne to thought might bring home to many the fact that we really are at war. Moreover, this is possibly the only item under the control of the borough on which they can economize without danger to the public health or injury to business."

*Ayr.* The town council has agreed to make a grant of £500 to the Ayr Carnegie Library for building a children's reading room and library.

*Birmingham.* Some time ago, Mr. George Tangye presented to the city a valuable collection relating to the famous Birmingham engineers Matthew Boulton and James Watt. The collection was entrusted by the City Council to the custody of the Free Libraries Committee and was opened to the public Oct. 22. It includes the original working drawings (about 36,000) of the firm, their correspondence, and business books (including the very interesting letter books) accumulated from the beginning of the Soho factory in 1762. The autograph letters of many great engineers and other notable men are of special importance. The collection also includes a large number of documents relating to William Murdock, original working models of engines and other mechanical objects, portraits, models, coins and tokens minted by the firm, books, pamphlets, magazine articles, newspaper cuttings, etc.

*Coventry P. L.* Ernest A. Savage, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1915.) Accessions 3383; withdrawals 1296; total 77,721. Registration 19,792. Circulation 350,591, an increase of 76,613. Reference use, 43,409, a decrease of 1607.

*Croydon.* On Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30, the members of the Croydon Libraries Committee and a few friends met in the chief librarian's office and presented a gold watch to the chief librarian, L. Stanley Jast, who has resigned to become deputy librarian at Manchester. A handsomely bound volume containing the signatures of the committee and friends and the official resolution of regret passed by the libraries committee accompanied the watch. Speeches were made by several members of the committee in appreciation of Mr. Jast's work in Croydon.

*Leeds P. L.* Thomas W. Hand, lbn. (Rpt.—1914-15.) Accessions 15,374; withdrawn 6701; total 327,210. Circulation 1,326,411, a decrease of 41,669, partly attributed to the less, and that several branches were closed for repairs. Reference use was 120,481 volumes, as against 127,464. In the news rooms it is estimated the visitors numbered 1,868,889, against 1,239,142 the previous year. Total registration is 33,512.

*Manchester P. L.* Charles William Sutton, lbn. (63d ann. rpt.—1914-15.) Accessions (net) 6088; total in Reference Library 189,136, in the 24 Lending Libraries 261,131. New registration 40,248; total 66,828. Circulation for home use 1,957,454; volumes used in Reference Library 406,664; adding in the volumes used in branch reading rooms, the total recorded use, exclusive of the 95,901 books, etc., issued from the Henry Watson Music Library, was 2,740,897. Estimated number of visitors to the 24 news rooms is 4,313,976. The issues of books for home use have not decreased, but use of the Reference Library has fallen off considerably. So many of the assistants have joined the army that the Reference Library hours have been decreased, the library being closed an hour earlier each night and all day on Sunday, while the Watson Library hours were also reduced. Eighteen assistants and six porters have been or are on military service. The libraries have been used for many purposes. They received applications for relief from the Distress Fund; juvenile rooms were temporarily used for relief stations by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Relief Committee; in one a special lounging room for recruits was arranged; in two or three cases the libraries have been used as stations for the enrollment of special constables; and many applications for permission to sell tickets or display posters for charitable purposes have been granted. A library of about 1000 volumes, managed by the Y. M. C. A., was established at Heaton Park for the soldiers in camp there.

#### DENMARK

*Aalborg.* The Public Library at Aalborg reports for 1914-15 that its circulation was 28,174, fiction 17,748, and non-fiction 10,426. There were 830 reading cards issued. Frequenters of the reading room numbered 9903, of whom 7849 were men, 122 were women, and 1932 children under 15.



## LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

[At the suggestion of several readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL we are with the new year initiating a change in the arrangement of "Library Work." Despite the obvious advantages of the classified arrangement of this material hitherto used it had equally obvious disadvantages. A dictionary arrangement, making the department in effect a current cyclopedia of library progress, will henceforward be followed.—Ed. L. J.]

ADMINISTRATION. See Codification of routine; Reports.

### ADVERTISING

The Public Library of Waco, Texas, employed a unique method of advertising at the Cotton Palace Exposition in November. Instead of fitting up a booth with books, pictures, reading tables, etc., as heretofore, placards listing books at the library were placed in other booths. These placards not only listed books, but invited the public to borrow them, stressing the fact that there was no charge attached.

For example, "dog owners" were invited to make use of the books on dogs. The list in the booth belonging to the Texas Power and Light company called attention to books of interest to electricians. Carpenters and painters were reminded of books on the trade of each. Automobile owners, of books on "Automobile troubles and how to remedy them." The better babies exhibit contained a placard entitled, "Library babies are better babies," followed by a list of the best books on the care and feeding of babies. In the agricultural building were shown three bulletins, one each on the growing of cotton, corn and fruit. The livestock exhibit also had three bulletins. In the poultry show the poultry man was reminded that his hens would be more profitable if he would take advantage of the books at the public library on poultry. In the woman's department the booths devoted to ceramics, curios, arts and crafts, china, fancy work, cooking and art each had attractive bulletins listing books on the subjects treated in the respective booths.

### ANALYTICS

In his 1915 report, the librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library writes thus on the need of analytical entries in such a library:

"Even on a conservative basis, fine analytics and many cards are necessary in the catalog of the special library. As example: the number of cards made for four small sets may illustrate: For the United States Report on

Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in 19 volumes, 82 cards were made; for 4 volumes of the National Child Labor Committee publications, 375 cards; for 8 volumes of the Russell Sage Foundation pamphlet publications, 396 cards; and for 9 volumes of the New York State Charities Aid Association publications, 514 cards. A single book occasionally requires many cards to bring out its contents properly in the catalog. The 'Child in the city,' published under the auspices of the Chicago Child Welfare Exhibit, required 88 cards, while for Kelynack's 'Defective children,' 82 cards were made."

BOOK SELECTION. See Evaluation—Of fiction; Foreigners, work with; Spanish books.

### BOOKLISTS—CO-OPERATIVE

Through the interest of David Bendann, a Baltimore dealer in pictures and other art objects, the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the Library of the Peabody Institute in that city have been enabled to publish jointly an attractive little pocket folder giving a selection of popular works from their art collections. No technical works have been included. The initials (PI) or (EP) placed before the book number designate the library in which the volume is to be found. The Peabody books are for reference use only; the Pratt books may be borrowed subject to the usual conditions.

BORROWERS' RULES. See Fiction.

### BRANCHES—IN HIGH SCHOOLS

The Omaha Public Library has established its first high school branch. This occupies a room on the first floor of the high school building.

At a meeting of representatives from the board of education and the library board, an arrangement was agreed upon whereby the board of education should supply the library room, properly furnished, pay the salary of the librarian and purchase all strictly reference books, and that the library board should purchase books for circulation and attend to all the details of cataloging and preparing the

books for the shelves. The library is also to attend to the matter of the transportation of books to and from the school. By action of the board of education this library was placed under the management of the city librarian, with Miss Zora Shields, formerly of the department of English of the High School, as High School librarian.

The library was opened at the beginning of the school year, Sept. 7. As action for the establishment of this branch was taken late in the summer, the necessary equipment was not available, but the response from both teachers and pupils has far exceeded all expectations. Although this library is only six blocks from the main library, those in charge believe that it will soon surpass in usefulness any other outside agency. In former years the main library served regularly less than one-fourth of the student body of the high school, which numbers two thousand. It is expected the new library will win every student in the school.

BUILDINGS. *See also* Club rooms.

—REMODELLED

Plans have been completed and work commenced for remodelling the Janes house in Waterbury, Vt., which was willed by the late Dr. Henry Janes to the Waterbury Public Library Association. An addition is being built on the north side of the house, 16x24 feet, which will be part of the stack room. This will have shelf room for 1,600 volumes. The two rooms in the front part of the house will be reading rooms. These will contain large fire-places, and will have magazines and reference books upon low stacks around the walls of the rooms. At the left of the hall will be a children's reading room, 11 by 14 feet. On this floor will also be the librarian's room and cloak-room. On the second floor the partition separating the two large bedrooms in the front of the house, and over the two reading rooms, will be removed making one large room to be known as the music room, or small assembly hall. This will seat from 75 to 100 people. On the second floor over the children's room will be the historical room, which will contain the many interesting historical relics formerly belonging to Dr. Janes, and it is hoped that other historical collections will be presented for exhibition from time to time. The ell part of the house will be made into a tenement to accommodate the janitor and family. A modern steam-heating plant will be installed and the whole building will be lighted by electricity.

CATALOGING. *See* Analytics; Booklists.

CHILDREN. *See also* Fines—In children's rooms; Story-telling.

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

A feature of the Saturday afternoon story hour in the Public Library of Redlands, Cal., has been the hike or tramp taken every fourth Saturday by the older boys. Out of "Tramp Saturday" grew the "Story Hour Hiker's Book" and "Hiker's Shelf." In the Story Hour Hiker's Book are kept a record of the story of the tramps, map of the route taken, pressed specimens of flowers found on the tramp and a series of camera pictures telling the story; also a list of the tramps. On the Hiker's Shelf are various curios found during the tramps.

CIRCULATION. *See* Deposit stations; Fiction—Circulation of; Pictures—Circulation of.

CLIPPINGS

Concerning the material in its newly organized civics division, the November *Bulletin* of the Detroit Public Library says:

"Although the civics division possesses a fair collection of the latest or most authoritative books on subjects within its field, by far its most important material consists of pamphlets and clippings. Much valuable material, the result of painstaking research and investigation in colleges and universities, business houses, social service bureaus, and other agencies, is available in pamphlet form long before it is reprinted in books. A systematic effort is made to obtain such material for the clipping collection. About fifteen daily newspapers, representing various sections of the country, are regularly clipped for items bearing on the subjects mentioned. At the present time this 'box material,' so-called from the manner in which it is cared for, is available through a broadly classified index, but a minute subject index, planned for the near future, is expected to make the collection much more valuable.

"This material has already proved its usefulness. Practically the only material on the much-discussed 'Seamen's bill' has appeared in the magazines and newspapers, and, in clipping form, has served several persons making a study of the reception of this measure. Questions on the Anglo-French loan, on the short ballot, brought again into prominence through the constitutional convention of the state of New York, on the Ford peace plan, on recreation in Detroit, on various phases of industrial welfare, and on many similar topics, have been answered through

this 'box material.' A teacher in one of the high schools of the city was so much impressed with the collection that she sent her entire class in English to look it over, with instructions to write a short paper on some subject represented."

The New York Public Library has installed a clipping collection in the main building at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street for the use of persons wishing to inform themselves on current civic, industrial, commercial, social welfare and kindred subjects. There are booklets, pamphlets, circulars and clippings from the daily papers.

From the nature of the collection, the material may be consulted only in the building, where it is at the service of all applicants. It contains 45,600 pieces.

One important part of the collection relates to co-operation between employers and employees concerning all phases of welfare work, including profit sharing, benefits, savings, co-operative buying, building and loan plans, insurance, industrial education, lunch rooms and recreation.

Valuable pamphlets on South America were obtained for the collection at the Pan-American Financial Congress in Washington last May. There are 3025 pieces on the European War, 2750 on New York City, 100 on the State Constitutional Convention, of which the proceedings are kept in separate files.

Child labor, cost of living, the minimum wage, workmen's compensation, industrial insurance, immigration, commerce of various countries, increase in the army and navy and material on the Federal Reserve banks are among the subjects available.

The collection gives much information concerning the dyestuff shortage caused by the war, the price maintenance of retail goods, use of coupons in retail trade, liquor license statistics and the agricultural credit banks of Germany. It has been started to meet demands of visitors who could not find in reference books or elsewhere the up-to-date information they wished.

#### CLUB ROOMS

The clubrooms of the Virginia (Minn.) Public Library are becoming generally used as a community social center. Several social clubs hold weekly or semi-weekly meetings in the clubrooms, and occasionally the rooms are used by the church people for receptions or social gatherings. The night class in agricultural work meets in the auditorium on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week. Last spring educational motion picture pro-

grams were given twice each week in the auditorium free of charge. These were well attended by both adults and children and it is probable that similar programs will be given during the coming winter.

#### CODIFICATION OF LIBRARY ROUTINE

At the Public Library of the District of Columbia there has just been completed what may be called, for want of a better name, a codification of library routine. This first draft is a somewhat detailed descriptive outline of the routine processes now employed in the various activities of the library's work.

The need for such an outline had long been felt, particularly in the instruction of training classes and new assistants. Visiting librarians not infrequently express a desire to make a minute study of one or more phases of the work of the library and to have a description of these processes to place in their hands will, it is believed, prove an economy in time to them and to library officers.

These detailed statements have been prepared by the heads of all library departments. They consist of concise but explicit descriptions of departmental routine fully illustrated by blanks, forms, circular letters, etc. Such statements have been typewritten in triplicate on loose-leaf sheets, 8 x 10½ inches in size. One complete set in a binder, furnished with index guides, tables of contents, etc., will be kept in the librarian's office; another similar complete set will be kept in the secretary's office for the instruction of staff members and visitors; the third set will be split up into sections and the part describing each department's routine will be kept in that department. In addition all staff rules and regulations of a general nature, so far as they are somewhat permanent in character, will find a place in the two complete sets and in each of the departmental sets.

As this piece of work has only just been completed it is too early to predict its utility. It is however, believed that the very act of describing methods of work in systematic form will of itself clarify ideas and tend to greater system and perhaps to simplification of method. By the use of loose-leaf sheets all changes (and in an active, progressive library like this they will be many and frequent) can be easily noted by the copying and insertion of extra sheets, thus keeping the outline strictly up to date. Such a code should also insure continuity in the case of absence or sudden withdrawal of responsible officers of administration.

Co-OPERATION. *See also* Booklists—Co-operative.

#### —CAMPAIGN FOR

A campaign has been started for increased patronage of the Dallas Public Library. It was inaugurated at the October meeting of the board of directors of the library when J. M. McCormick introduced a resolution inviting the superintendent of schools, presidents of universities and colleges, and principals of private schools resident in Dallas, secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. to offer suggestions looking to a more extended use of the library and the popularization of it among the youth of the city.

Members of the board and the librarian are anxious to extend the benefits to as many people in Dallas as possible. It is believed that this official invitation which was adopted unanimously by the directors will bring about some means of creating a stronger sentiment for the privileges of the Public Library.

#### DEPOSIT STATIONS—IN FACTORIES

The Hartford Public Library, in co-operation with members of the Young Women's Branch of the Women's Christian Association and with factory managers, has undertaken an extension of its service for the benefit of women factory workers by maintaining branches for the circulation of books at factories in which women are employed in considerable numbers. By the plan adopted, the factory manager furnishes accommodations, the members of the association the service, and the library the books. A beginning was made with the Hart & Hegeman Co., The Arrow Electric Co., and The Johns-Pratt Co., with the most satisfactory results. Preparations are being made to follow soon on a larger scale with the Underwood Typewriter Co. This enterprise appears to have much promise in it, and, thanks to the young ladies who volunteered their services in the care and delivery of the books, it is being accomplished at a minimum cost.

DISCARDED BOOKS. *See* Prisons, work with.

#### EDUCATIONAL LIBRARIES

What will be the largest library of educational documents in Kansas is being formed by W. H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. Mr. Kerr has organized a system for collecting educational documents in Kansas and the United States, which will enlarge the present educational library at the Normal School one-third.

Letters have been sent to all the cities of Kansas, and all the county superintendents of

Kansas, requesting copies of all educational documents published in the district, and offering in exchange the Normal School educational journal, *Teaching*. Four hundred cities outside of Kansas will receive like requests. Mr. Kerr's plan is to make the Normal Library a center for research in educational documents.

#### EVALUATION—OF FICTION

Fiction while it is fresh is a slogan of the Minneapolis Public Library now.

A new system has been devised by Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian, to get books from the publishers as fast as they are out. It involves reading advance copies of new books by the staff assistant librarians. In the first week, which witnessed the inauguration of the new plan, the librarians had to consider 45 books.

The new scheme works like this: As soon as a local dealer or publisher has a batch of new books the library is notified and a representative looks them over and chooses what the library would be likely to want. The books are parceled out to the staff and every Wednesday morning a staff meeting is held and reports given. Classifications are made as follows:

<i>poor,</i>	<i>good,</i>
<i>trivial,</i>	<i>sentimental,</i>
<i>trashy,</i>	<i>pleasant,</i>
<i>cheerful,</i>	<i>unpleasant,</i>
<i>inspiring,</i>	<i>morbid,</i>
<i>sensational,</i>	<i>moralizing</i>
<i>worth while,</i>	<i>dull,</i>
<i>important,</i>	<i>interesting,</i>
	<i>pernicious</i>

The new plan will result in getting books to library patrons much quicker than the library has had them before and will make library assistants familiar with the library stock.

EXHIBITS. *See* Forestry exhibits; Pictures—Exhibits of.

FACTORIES, DEPOSIT STATIONS IN. *See* Deposit stations—In factories.

FICTION. *See also* Evaluation of fiction; Non-fiction.

#### —CIRCULATION OF

In February, 1915, those in charge of the Pratt Institute Free Library removed all restrictions on the number of novels that may be taken on a single card, and thus set forth their position in the 1915 report:

"Assuming that our adult borrowers come to the library with an intelligent purpose, we have made our Free Library still freer by a



liberty of choice and action as to which of the books, offered with ostensible freedom on our shelves, the borrowers may elect to read to satisfy their own requirements in reading. The books are placed on our shelves to be taken away and read. Who shall say that it is wiser for a reader to take more of one sort or another at a particular time?

"It happened that the first borrower to approach the charging desk, after the new freedom went into effect, was a school teacher sated with the study and improvement of mind which it is the higher purpose of the library to make possible. She brought to the desk five novels, chosen to meet her immediate need of diversion, and asked which she might have. When told that she could take any or all as she preferred, she discovered for the first time the full significance of a free library to an intelligent user of books.

"This indulgence does not mean that the newest novels widely in demand by the reputation of their first advertising can be appropriated by handfuls by a single individual. The 'seven-day' books are still issued only one on a card in justice to all comers, the duplicate pay collection providing for the impatient. Furthermore in this respect as in others, we feel that immature readers should not be given quite the same liberty as the older users of the library. Young people under eighteen who have been admitted to the general library now have their cards stamped Y, and with these the limit of two novels at one time still holds.

"But the separation of fiction from 'non-fiction,' as the goats from the sheep, no longer prevails in our fellowship of books. Nor does the maintenance of a low 'fiction percentage, by artificial restrictions seem deserving of further anxiety."

Turning to the report of the circulating department, we find this interesting comment on the year's circulation figures, which amounted to 221,825 volumes.

"When the year 1914-1915 closed, the total figures for the whole library had reached a new summit, 14,038 higher than the previous year's ascent and 80,322, or nearly 57 per cent, above 1904-1905. Withdrawing the general restriction on fiction after the year was half over might be supposed to have contributed some impetus to the circulation and helped to secure our new record. But the tendency toward the unprecedented had already been established long before, and it is interesting to note that the 'fiction percentage' for the year was not affected by the new liberality. The average proportion of

fiction read during the five years 1908-1913 had been 52 per cent, a year ago it was 52 per cent, last year again 52."

#### FINANCE

Adopting a plan launched by the principal, Miss Alice Lusher, to build up the library of the Sophie B. Wright High School in New Orleans, the girls of the three classes have elected members of a library board. The office of this board is to see that the books of the library are thoroughly circulated, and well taken care of. They are also to collect one cent per week from each of the 830 girls. Miss Agnes Collins, school librarian, says that the \$332 collected in this way will be used to buy 500 or more new books.

The library of the Sophie B. Wright School is already the largest high school library in the city. At present it contains 3225 volumes.

In Edgemont, N. C., a movement is on foot to secure a circulating library in the graded school.

The movement for a library was started at the close of last year, and it was the original plan to work through the pupils of the school to raise the money.

This year, however, the principal, Prof. W. M. Upchurch, has decided to work through a different method, and is calling upon the business men of the suburb to finance the library.

The idea is for each individual merchant to pay for as many books as he feels able and to put an acknowledgment in the back of each book he contributes which will be worth its purchase price to the contributor as advertising. Each 50 cents contributed by a merchant will entitle him to an interest in one book. If he contributes \$5, ten books will be purchased and each will contain an acknowledgment of the donor in the back.

The merchants endorse the plan, both because it is a profitable advertising medium and because it is something which will be of permanent benefit to the community. Some books will be purchased immediately and the number will be increased later as the money comes in. The library contained about 75 books when the campaign began.

#### FINES—IN CHILDREN'S ROOMS

"A procedure in the case of children who have had overdue books and failed to pay the fees has been worked out satisfactorily," says the 1915 report of the City Library of Springfield, Mass. "It seemed undesirable to deprive a child of the use of the library because of his neglect, and yet to remit these fees would



discourage children from paying them and lead to consequent carelessness in returning books on time. In occasional instances, children have been allowed to balance the charge by giving an equivalent of work in the library, but in more cases the payment of fines by installments has proved beneficial. At least one youngster was heard to announce that he had given up the 'movies' so that he could save the money to redeem his library card."

#### FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

A unique plan for educating foreigners through the public library is suggested by Miss Frances Earhart, librarian of the Public Library of Duluth. It is to procure the services of a purchasing agent, who is familiar with the best literature of all the foreign countries represented in the population of Duluth and the ranges. One of the most difficult features of the work among foreigners, she declares, is to obtain suitable books for them, and to keep in touch with the new literature of their countries.

The library is now putting forth its best efforts to educate the foreigners in this city and on the Iron Ranges, thus co-operating with the public schools and the Young Men's Christian Association, which are conducting night schools. This is done by the circulating of books for foreigners around a circuit of libraries within the Duluth district.

"There are six cities and towns in this exchange circuit," said Miss Earhart, "Books in the foreign languages, most appropriate for the classes of people we have to deal with, are sent around this circuit, each collection remaining in one place three months. These books are written in Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, Italian, Croatian, and other languages and include both translations from the best French and English authors as well as their own writers.

"Our lists of books for foreigners are growing right along, and we shall soon have a large collection of them. With the securing of a purchasing agent, who could take over all this exchange work, we would be going a long way toward getting at the very bottom of the whole situation.

"In engaging such a person, though, great care would have to be exercised because of the great responsibility such an agent would have. Good character, knowledge of languages and literature, as well as good judgment would be necessary."

#### FORESTRY EXHIBIT

A forestry exhibit from the U. S. Forestry Department was shown in the Public Library

of Greensburg, Ind., during the month of August. This exhibit consists of samples of almost every timber grown in America, and full details of its commercial uses; also maps and diagrams showing where the timber is found, and elaborate photographic work. The collection is so arranged as to be of technical value to the student, and also of popular interest to the general public.

FUNDS. See Finance.

#### HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

The September number of the *Harvard Graduates Magazine*, volume 24, contains two articles on the Harvard College Library. The first one, under that title, is by Archibald Cary Coolidge, in which he discusses the plans, resources, and tasks of the library, and the three phases of its activity, as follows:

1. The work of the ordering and the accession department.
2. The classifying and the cataloging of the books.
3. The circulating department.

The following quotation is from the last paragraph of Prof. Coolidge's article:

"The dark side to the picture is the staggering cost of running, and running efficiently, as well as in a liberal manner, such a library as Harvard now possesses. You can live as simply in a palace as in a cottage, but you cannot keep it lighted and cleaned at the same price. The treasures of learning, like other treasures, are expensive things to take proper care of and to make useful to the community."

The same number contains an article by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, on "The meaning of a great library." Senator Lodge's article is a feeling tribute to books by the true book lover. According to Senator Lodge:

"True lovers of books are a goodly company one and all. No one is excluded except he who heaps up volumes of large cost with no love in his heart, but only a cold desire to gratify a whim of fashion, or those others who deal in the books of the past as if they were postage stamps or bric-a-brac, as if they were soulless, senseless things."

HIGH SCHOOL BRANCHES. See Branches—In high schools.

#### INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

Four years ago John A. Lowe, then librarian at Williams College, started a series of six lectures to the freshmen. The course of lectures was made an integral part of the work in first-year English. In addition to the lectures practical library problems to be

worked out by the students in the library in the same manner that a laboratory is used in scientific courses were assigned to the students as a regular feature of their English work. In the final examination in the course there are two or three questions connected with the library work that must be answered and graded on the same basis as the remainder of the year's work.

These lectures, which were given by Mr. Lowe, who is now connected with the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, are not to be discontinued, for they are to be delivered to the freshmen, as in the past, by one of the professors.

#### LOCAL HISTORY, TREATMENT OF

Mrs. Minnie S. Kellogg, head of the local history department of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library, is working upon a chronology which will be altogether different from anything ever known in Syracuse before and will be of practical and valuable service about 365 days out of every year.

Mrs. Kellogg is going over the newspaper files in the library from 1848 down to the present time and making a list of the local events which happened every day, according to the news columns. Weddings, deaths, births, fires, accidents, fatalities of all kinds for whatever reason, important social gatherings, the building and opening of new buildings or business houses, the visits to Syracuse of great speakers, actors and actresses—all these things and many more are recorded with any notes of special interest which may be necessary.

Already more than ten years of the chronology has been gone over, but it is not yet ready for use and will not be until it has been typewritten and put into shape.

No records of vital statistics were kept in the city prior to 1871 and in the towns until a considerably later period. And often when a clergyman moved out of town to another charge he would take his records with him. Therefore, the newspapers give practically the only official record of marriages for many years.

Mrs. Kellogg's local chronology is, so far as is known, different from anything which has been put together in other cities and will be a unique and interesting volume of local history.

#### MEDICAL LIBRARIES

For many years the librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons of England has been compiling a card catalog of the library of that institution; the war has caused a decrease in

the number of readers, so that the work of the staff has been considerably lessened. This opportunity has been taken advantage of, with the result that the card catalog is now practically complete. The stock of the library exceeds 67,000 volumes, including a great number of rare works, and unique manuscripts, while the entries number some 160,000. There have been various catalogs attempted and published by previous librarians of the Royal College of Surgeons; the first being issued in 1831; then a classed catalog was prepared, used in manuscript for some years, and published in 1843. This was followed by an index of subjects in 1853, and four supplements to the original author catalog were published between 1840-60, and a list of the transactions, periodicals, and memoirs was issued in 1890.

Non-fiction. *See also* Fiction.

#### —STIMULATING INTEREST IN

Non-fiction reading—how increase it? Julia Rupp. *Mich. State L. Quar. Bull.*, JI.-S., 1915. p. 53-54.

Since the greater part of a library's book fund goes for the purchase of books other than fiction, a corresponding effort should be made to introduce these books to the public and to justify the shelfroom accorded them. It is not lack of appreciation so much as lack of knowledge that keeps the public from these books.

Every assistant must know and love the books, and should have on the tip of her tongue the titles of a few books in each class which she can recommend.

In one library members of the staff reported at the weekly staff meeting on the results of individual effort to increase the reading of non-fiction, and the keeping of the record brought forth a friendly rivalry and also a certain watchfulness for opportunity to meet or to create a need for better reading.

A small collection has a great fascination for the casual reader, and should be frequently changed. Catchy placards or quotations on books may be placed above the shelves, and the same idea of frequent changes should be carried out here. Special subjects can also be advertised to good advantage by placing a few books on a subject on a small table or on the charging desk. Call each new applicant's attention to the rules governing the circulation of non-fiction, and be sure to make the rules as elastic as possible. Remove all restrictions, if necessary, to accommodate the student as well as the general reader.

A short list of books with annotations that show the personal touch, if published in the

daily papers will always attract attention. A slip pasted at the end of a book of fiction or non-fiction, referring the reader to the books of history or biography of the period and suggesting further reading along the same line, is an experiment that has been tried successfully.

Students of the high school often depend on their teachers for suggestions in regard to their reading; and as we all know that teachers are busy people, a short list of appropriate titles sent occasionally to the school or to the individual teacher will be appreciated.

#### PARCEL-POST SERVICE

A parcel-post library system. Fred L. Holmes. *Amer. Rev. of Rev.*, D., 1915. p. 729-730.

A short description of the library service furnished by the state libraries of Wisconsin to people in all parts of the state who will pay parcel-post transportation charges. The service goes to the remotest parts of the state, sometimes 250 miles from the libraries, and in many cases the books are borrowed by the teacher or leading business man and by them circulated throughout their community.

"The relative ratios of the character of books ordered are at variance with city library statistics generally. With the latter fiction comprises 70 per cent of the books loaned. Of the first 743 orders received, which is characteristic of recent orders, 251, or 34 per cent, were fiction; 181, or 24 per cent, were for books on agriculture and home economics; and 311, or 42 per cent, related to history, science, biography, and travel.

"Applicants must sign a statement, to be verified by the postmaster, teacher of the rural school, or some other responsible person, that the book will be carefully protected and will be returned after fourteen days unless an extension of time has been granted."

#### PICTURES—CIRCULATION OF

One thousand pictures illustrating American history have recently been added to the Springfield (Mass.) City Library's lending collection of pictures. These new accessions are inexpensive prints measuring five by seven inches. They form a considerable increment to the general collection which is used extensively by teachers in the public schools. Besides this collection, which includes historical scenes, geographical views, manners and customs, various industries, etc., the library has a special collection of portraits, a large collection of pictures illustrating the Bible, and still a third group including art subjects, not only painting, but architecture

and the various minor arts. The picture collection now numbers about 150,000 pieces of varying quality, all the way from original etchings and engravings to cuts clipped from newspapers and magazines.

#### —EXHIBITS OF

During the past year the Wisconsin Library Commission has loaned to libraries in the state 80 exhibits from its picture collection. This includes the itinerary of the pictures of the Scott country, a collection of beautiful photographs made for the Caledonian edition of Scott's works by Mr. C. S. Olcott and loaned to the commission by Houghton, Mifflin Company. These pictures have already been sent to twenty-eight libraries, and reports show that they were a means of arousing interest in the reading of Scott, as well as a source of pleasure and inspiration in themselves.

The list of other picture exhibits which the commission is ready to lend to libraries in the state includes The Holy Grail series in Copley prints; Alexander's Evolution of a book; hand colored pictures of Bre'r Rabbit; Civil war series; German and French colored prints; Hiawatha pictures; Historical and descriptive colored pictures, postals and posters of America; Longmans' English history wall pictures; lumbering and logging scenes in Wisconsin; Reproductions of some of Michelangelo's paintings in black and white; Mother Goose colored pictures; Russell and Remington Western scenes; Costume posters and postals; Group of Jessie Willcox Smith pictures; Turner prints, a collection of reproductions in brown of some of the masterpieces of paintings, buildings in Europe and some historical scenes; U. S. army colored plates; William Penn pictures; Woodcuts of English and Scottish cathedrals; Copley prints of a few of the works of Blashfield, Puvion de Chavannes, Boutet de Monvel, Sargent, and Vedder; Photographs of England, Scotland and Wales; Canadian postals; Sane Fourth postals; Postals of Washington, D. C., Richmond, Hampton and Williamsburg, Va.; Japanese prints and a set of unmounted masterpieces of art in brown reproductions.

A group of reproductions of American artists, the originals of which hang in American galleries, has been added this fall and will soon be ready for circulation.

#### PRISONS, WORK WITH

The Minneapolis Public Library is planning to extend its service to the city and county jails. Men and women temporarily detained in the jails have never had the service of the

Public Library, and Miss Countryman, the librarian, thinks it a field that should be covered. While she believes that fiction will be mostly in demand, high class fiction, she thinks, would have a good influence.

The jails will get the same service the workhouse is now getting from the library, that is, books that have been considerably used but are complete and contain good reading material. Bound magazines a few months old will also be included in the service.

Besides the workhouse, the poor farm, the city hospital, the Boys' Detention Home at Glen Lake and Bethany Home are getting books from the Public Library.

PUBLICITY. See Advertising.

READING. See Fiction; Non-fiction.

#### REPORTS—BLANKS FOR

The Indiana Library Commission has recently had printed and from now on will distribute a new form of annual report blank believing that if the reports of libraries printed in the commission's report are to have any significance, the statistics reported must be made according to the same method. On the report blanks to be sent the Indiana libraries, have been printed the notes, definitions, rules that the A. L. A. Council adopted as to branches, distributing agencies, volumes, additions, and circulation. The monthly report blank was also revised last spring so that the desired information can be transferred from it to the annual report blank. In addition to the items required by the A. L. A. Council, the commission has included other items formerly on the annual report forms which are essential for purposes purely local in Indiana.

REVIEWS. See Evaluation.

#### SPANISH BOOK SELECTION

The increasing interest in Spanish has apparently kept ahead of the publication of convenient lists of books in the Spanish language for beginners. Secretary Utley of the American Library Association, in recent articles describing the A. L. A. exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has voiced the appeal for more lists of this type, and it is in reply to that appeal that the following list is presented.

The list was prepared by Professor Benjamin P. Bourland, head of the Department of Romance Languages, Adelbert College, Western Reserve University, one of the leading Spanish scholars in America. Professor Bourland's remarks on the list follow:

"It is strictly a learner's list as you can see,—and with one exception, it is purely modern. The exception, the Spanish 'Gil Blas,' is so very easy that it may properly be put here.

"A word about the books—9, 12, and 15 are grammars; 9, the most complete and careful we have had as yet in this country; 8 is a collection of very easy stories. Of the others, 1, 5, 7, 11, 13 and 17 are the easier; 2, 6, 14, 18, and 19 the more difficult. All, I think, have vocabularies. 7 is a play, the others pure fiction."

1. Alarcón, El Capitan Veneno, ed. Ford. 1905. Heath. . . . . \$ .50
2. Alarcón, El Sombrero de tres picos, ed. by Bourland. 1907. Holt. . . . . .90
3. Alarcón, Novelas cortas, ed. Giese. 1906. Ginn. . . . . .90
4. Appleton's Shorter Spanish-English dictionary. Appleton. . . . . 2.50
5. Bécquer, Gustavo A. Legends, tales, etc., ed. Olmsted. 1908. Ginn. . . . . 1.00
6. Blasco Ibañez, Vicente. La Barraca, ed. Keniston. 1910. Holt. . . . . .90
7. Carrión, M. R. y Aza, Vital. Zaragueta, ed. Howland. 1901. Silver. . . . . .50
8. Giese and Cool. Spanish anecdotes. 1909. Heath. . . . . .60
9. Hills and Ford. Spanish grammar. 1904. Heath. . . . . 1.25
10. Lecturas Modernas, ed. by Downer and Elias. 1914. Heath. . . . . .60
11. Le Sage. Gil Blas. Heath. . . . . .45
12. Olmsted and Gordon. Abridged Spanish grammar. 1914. Holt. . . . . 1.25
13. Pérez Galdós, Benito. Marianela, ed. Gray. 1902. Amer. Bk. Co. . . . . .90
14. Pérez Galdós, Benito. Doña Perfecta, ed. Lewis. 1906. Amer. Bk. Co. . . . . 1.00
15. Ramsey, M. M. Text-book of modern Spanish. 1894. Holt. . . . . 1.80
16. Taboada. Cuentos Alegres, ed. Porter. 1907. Heath. . . . . .50
17. Valdés, Armando Palacios. José, ed. Davidson. 1902. Heath. . . . . .90
18. Valera, Pepita Jiménez, ed. Lincoln. n.d. Heath. . . . . .90
19. Valera y Alcalá Galiano, Juan. El Comendador Mendoza, ed. Schevilli. 1905. Amer. Bk. Co. . . . . .85
20. Vida de Gaspar Núñez de Balboa, ed. Brownell. 1914. Ginn. . . . . .65

The college entrance requirements for the year 1915 in Spanish include Carrión, Valdés, and Alarcón (No. 1), above, and in addition the selected short stories of Pedro de Alarcón or Antonio de Trueba. Also:

- Pérez Eschrich, Enrique. Fortuna. 1907. Ginn. .50  
Valera, Juan. El Pajaro verde. 1901. Ginn. .40

The requirements in Spanish follow the form and spirit of the recommendations made for French and German, by the Committee of 12 of the American Language and are based on recommendations made by a committee of that association in December, 1910, and recorded in the *Publishers' Weekly*, July 24, 1915, p. 158-59.

#### STORY-TELLING

Story-telling has been made a definite feature of library work in Leeds, England, and during the library year 1914-15 stories were told to a total attendance of over 5000 chil-



dren. A number of models and illustrations were prepared and placed on exhibition, and these proved of much interest and enabled the children to better understand the subjects of the talks. Many of the children were encouraged to contribute accounts in their own words of the stories they had listened to, and of the illustration of the principal characters or events; also their favorite story and why, or suggestions for future talks, and over 2000 written papers were sent in and deposited in the boxes provided for them.

#### TRAINING, LIBRARY

At the last meeting of the Minnesota Library Association Miss Barden reported the result of investigations made by the association's committee on library training. This committee had made a study of the present educational equipment of librarians in Minnesota and of the possible extension of library training in the state. A questionnaire was sent out in March, including a register blank for the report of the education and experience of each librarian and library assistant above clerical grade. Questions were asked relative to professional reading, attendance at library meetings and the need of opportunity for further library training in Minnesota. The tabulated results of the register of Minnesota librarians, show that of the 170 librarians and library assistants, 34% are college graduates and 30% have had partial college courses or normal school training, making a total of 64% whose general education has included some advanced work. The statistics of special library training show a similar total—65%, of which 29% represents library school graduates, and 36% those who have taken summer school or training class courses. Although these figures are encouragingly high, they indicate professional training which is extensive and superficial rather than intensive and thorough, for, if we take as the ideal of adequate training for librarianship a full college course followed by a course in an accredited library school, only 17% of the librarians included in this report measure up to the ideal. The need, then, in Minnesota is for more thorough training of those librarians whose professional study has been limited to summer school courses, and of better opportunities for those who are preparing to be librarians.

A beginning in specialization in the Summer School has already been made. This year a special course was offered for school librarians given under the direction of Miss Wilson, supervisor of school libraries. There seems

to be no reason why further special and advanced courses cannot be given in the Summer School if there is sufficient demand for them. The committee recommended that a motion be made placing the Minnesota Library Association in favor of the immediate addition of advanced courses to the Summer School.

Individual efforts toward the increased efficiency of assistants are being made in the larger libraries by apprentice classes in St. Paul and Duluth. Staff meetings are reported by Minneapolis, Duluth, and Winona. The systematic reading and discussion of current library periodicals might well receive more attention.

Regular attendance at library meetings is reported by about 50% of the smaller libraries, with the librarian's expenses paid in most cases. In the larger libraries time is granted to assistants.

This report is submitted as covering only part of the subject of library training in Minnesota, and the committee recommends that this subject be given further consideration by the association and that a constant effort be made to increase the opportunities for professional study among the librarians of the state.

#### TRAVELING LIBRARIES

New methods of bringing traveling libraries to the attention of the people of the state have been considered by the Maine Library Commission. As one means to this end the state librarian has prepared and sent out to the manufacturing establishments of Maine a letter which sets forth in detail the work of the commission and which suggests the advisability of placing traveling libraries in the offices of these establishments for the use of their clerks and operatives. The letter asks for suggestions relative to the selection of the books.

Under a resolution of the last legislature, appropriating \$2000 for the purpose, the commission is preparing to issue traveling libraries to high schools in towns where no public library is maintained. The books will be selected from a list recommended by the State Superintendent of Schools and will contain material on practically all the high school subjects with the addition of a group of miscellaneous books chosen for their peculiar interest to young people. It is expected that this combined effort of the library and educational state departments will stimulate in the smaller high-schools a greater interest in books and perhaps result in the foundation of permanent school libraries.



### Bibliographical Notes

The Christmas list issued this year by the New York Public Library differs from that of previous years. Instead of being a buying list of good books it is a list of "Stories, legends, songs and plays for the Christmas holidays," and in place of annotations it gives illustrative paragraphs from the selections chosen.

The *Athenaeum* "Index to periodicals" has not yet appeared in book form but several class lists, including Sport, Music, Fine arts and archaeology, Modern languages and literature: bibliography, etc., Classical languages and literature, Science and technology, European war, and Education and child welfare, have already been printed as supplements to the *Athenaeum*.

The Educational Directory for 1915-16, issued by the Bureau of Education at Washington, is slightly larger than last year. One of the new lists added is that of the librarians of public and society libraries—about 1300 names—giving also the name and location of the library and the number of bound volumes it contains. This list has also been printed as a separate pamphlet.

Volume 3 of the revised edition of the Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, by L. H. Bailey, 1915, has an extensive article on the literature of horticulture extending from pages 1520 to 1562. One of the most interesting features of this article is an excellent alphabetical list of American horticultural books to the close of 1914. It is followed by a special index to the list. There is also a list of reports of state boards and of horticultural societies, together with a list of North American horticultural periodicals, both extant and extinct.

In the form of a card index, the firm of DeWitt & Snelling, booksellers, of Oakland, Cal., propose to issue a catalog or bibliography of the printed books on California, and, incidentally, the whole western part of the United States. It is intended to publish the cards in sets of 10 at the rate of two series a month. About seventy-five titles have already been prepared. The books selected cover no particular period or writer, but are of a general character, and both the new books and those long out of print will be included. The entries are printed on 3 x 5 gray cards, punched, and are compiled and annotated by Frederic M. DeWitt.

A comprehensive bibliography on the more or less new form of community improvement, the social survey, has just been published by the Russell Sage Foundation Library. The bibliography includes references to all important documents and reports having to do with the purpose and method of such surveys, as well as references to reports presenting the data gathered in the various surveys made in many parts of the United States and Canada. Some of the special groups under which the reports are classified are: Charities, delinquency and corrections, health, housing, industrial conditions, mental hygiene, municipal administration, recreation, schools, and vice. The bibliography was compiled by Zenas L. Potter of the Department of Surveys and Exhibits, Russell Sage Foundation, in co-operation with the library, and is published as Bulletin No. 14 of the Russell Sage Foundation Library.

The proceedings of the first library conference, held in this country in 1853, which have hitherto been inaccessible to the majority of librarians, have been reprinted by the Torch Press of Cedar Rapids in a limited edition. The meeting was called in New York on the 15th day of September, 1853, and among the members present were many whose names afterward became great in their chosen departments, and they came from widely diverse parts of the country. Some of the notable names included in the roll call are R. A. Guild of Brown University, W. F. Poole of Boston Mercantile, S. Hastings Grant of the New York Mercantile, Prof. C. C. Jewett of the Smithsonian, Hon. Henry Barnard of Hartford, Daniel C. Gilman, then representing Yale College, George H. Moore of New York Historical Society, Dr. S. S. Purple, Frederick Vinton of St. Louis, and many others. The complete list of delegates is printed, together with Prof. Jewett's presidential address followed by the Reports from most of the important libraries and a discussion concerning the card catalog system of the Smithsonian. At about this time the question was being agitated for a Central National Library which has later been developed at Washington, and the distribution of public documents was discussed.

#### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

##### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

###### CHILDREN

Children's books for Christmas gifts; arranged in groups according to price. (In *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L., N.*, 1915. p. 150-153.)

##### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

###### ARTISTS, NORFOLK

Stephen, Geo. A. Norfolk artists: an annotated catalogue of the books, pamphlets, and articles relating to deceased Norfolk artists in the Norwich

- Public Library. Norwich, England: Norwich Public Library. 27 p. 6d. n. (Norfolk celebrities, no. 2. Contains about 500 references, and includes a short introduction on the celebrated Norwich School of Painting.)
- AUTOMOBILES**  
Automobiles and automobile tours. (In New Orleans P. L., *Quar. Bull.*, JI-S., 1915. p. 45-46.)
- BIBLE—OLD TESTAMENT**  
Badé, William Frederic. The Old Testament in the light of to-day; a study in moral development. Houghton Mifflin. bibls. \$2 n.
- BOXER REBELLION**  
Clements, Paul H. The Boxer Rebellion; a political and diplomatic review. Longmans. 11 p. bibl. \$2 special n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.)
- BUSINESS**  
Gowin, Enoch Burton. The executive and his control of men; a study in personal efficiency. Macmillan. bibls. \$1.50 n.
- CHEMISTRY**  
Chemical Rubber Co., Cleveland. Handbook of chemistry and physics; a ready-reference pocket-book of chemical and physical data. 9 p. bibl. \$2.
- CHURCH WORK**  
Carroll, Rev. Charles E. The community survey in relation to church efficiency; a guide for workers in the city, town and country church. Abingdon Press. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Constructive church series.)
- ECHINODERMATA**  
Clark, William Bullock, and Twitchell, Mayville William. The Mesozoic and Cenozoic Echinodermata of the United States. Gov. Prtg. Off. 7 p. bibl. (U. S. Geol. Survey monographs.)
- FRANCE—HISTORY**  
Macdonald, John Ronald Moreton. A history of France. 3 v. Macmillan. bibls. \$6 n.
- GEOLOGY, ECONOMIC**  
Ries, Heinrich. Economic geology. 2. ed. Wiley. bibls. \$3 n.
- GEOLOGY—NORTH AMERICA**  
Nickles, John Milton, comp. Bibliography of North American geology from 1914; with subject index. Gov. Prtg. Off. 167 p. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Bull. 617.)
- HORTICULTURE**  
Horticulture. (In: L. H. Bailey, Standard cyclopedia of horticulture; revised edition, 1915. Vol. 3, p. 1520-1562. Includes a list of American horticultural books through 1914.)
- KIPLING, RUDYARD**  
Palmer, John. Rudyard Kipling. Holt. 6 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Writers of the day.)
- LABOR**  
Cole, George Douglas Howard. Labor in war time. Macmillan. bibls. \$1 n.
- MOTION PICTURES**  
Photoplay and photoplay plots; moving picture plots from novels, poems and dramas. (In New Orleans P. L., *Quar. Bull.*, JI-S., 1915. p. 46-48.)
- NEGRO**  
Evans, Maurice Smethurst. Black and white in the Southern states; a study of the race problems in the United States from a South African point of view. Longmans. 5 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.
- PHYSIOLOGY**  
Bayliss, William Maddock. Principles of general physiology. Longmans. 82 p. bibl. \$6 n.
- POETRY**  
Spaulding, Forrest B. Poets of yesterday. New York Public Library. 15 p. (Repr. from *Branch Library News*, Sept., 1915.)
- POETRY, AMERICAN**  
Patterson, Samuel White. The spirit of the American Revolution, as revealed in the poetry of the period; a study of American patriotic verse from 1766 to 1783. Badger. 8 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Studies in English literature.)
- POLAND—HISTORY**  
Lord, Robert Howard. The second partition of Poland; a study in diplomatic history. Harvard Univ. Press. 16 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.
- RAILWAY EMPLOYEES—PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF**  
Library of Bureau of Railway Economics. List of references to literature on physical examination of railway employees. 17 typewritten p.
- RELIGION**  
Religious books. (In *Bull.* 42, *Syracuse P. L.*, S.-O., 1915. p. 6-9.)
- RUSSIAN LITERATURE**  
Russian language and literature; a special reading list, with an introductory note by John Galsworthy. (In *Cardiff Libs. Rev.*, Mr.-S., 1915. p. 16-19.)
- SCHOOLS IN LATIN AMERICA**  
Smith, Anna Tolman. Secondary schools in the states of Central America, South America, and the West Indies: scholastic scope and standards. Gov. Pr. Off. 3 p. bibl. (Bur. of Educ. Bull. no. 26. Whole no. 653.)
- SCHOOLS—SANITATION**  
Cook, William A. Schoolhouse sanitation; a study of the laws and regulations governing the hygiene and sanitation of schoolhouses. Gov. Prtg. Off. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1915, no. 31. Whole no. 648.)
- SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM**  
Baxter, James Phinney. The greatest of literary problems; the authorship of the Shakespeare works; an exposition of all points at issue, from their inception to the present moment. Houghton Mifflin Co. 30 p. bibl. \$5 n.
- SOCIALISM**  
Robbins, Edwin Clyde, comp. Socialism. H. W. Wilson Co. 9 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Handbook series.)
- STORYTELLING**  
Shedlock, Marie L. The art of the story-teller. Appleton. 17 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- TEACHING**  
McCarthy, Grace Dietrich, and McCarthy, Louise. The teachers' guide book. Oklahoma City, Okla.: Warden Co. 6 p. bibl. \$1.
- TECHNOLOGY**  
Pratt Institute Free Library. Technical books of 1914: a selection. [Annotated.] 26 p.  
New technical books; a selected list [with annotations] on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library June-August, 1915. 28 p.
- TERMINALS**  
Terminal facilities of the port of New York. (In N. Y. P. L., *Municipal Ref. L. Notes*, O. 20, 1915. p. 61-86.)
- TIN-PLATE INDUSTRY**  
Dunbar, Donald Earl. The tin-plate industry; a comparative study of its growth in the United States and in Wales. Houghton Mifflin. 3 p. bibl. 1 n. (Hart Schaffner & Marx prize essays.)
- TOBACCO**  
Fink, Bruce. Tobacco. Abingdon Press. 12 p. bibl. 50 c. n.
- TRAVEL**  
Modes of travel. (In New Orleans P. L., *Quar. Bull.*, JI-S., 1915. p. 43-45.)
- WOMEN**  
Anthony, Katharine Susan. Feminism in Germany and Scandinavia. Holt. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

## Library Poetry

### THE BOOK LINE

#### RIVINGTON STREET BRANCH, THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Come, ye that despair of the land  
Which the Future shall know—  
Who doubt what the years that expand  
In their fullness must show—  
Who grasp not the thing which shall be  
When deliverance comes

To millions in bondage—and see,  
 At the verge of the slums,  
 These foreign-born children that march  
 In their hundreds and more  
 In sunshine and storm, through the arch  
 Of the library door!  
 Their race? Ah, what matters their race  
 To our generous Mold  
 Of Nations! Yet, if ye would trace  
 All the record unrolled,  
 Take heart from the days that are dead:  
 For the fathers of these  
 With Leif or with Eric the Red  
 Braved mysterious seas,  
 Or followed Yermak through the snows  
 Of a boreal dome,  
 Or gave to the eagles the foes  
 Of Imperial Rome;  
 Or tented with David, or ranked  
 In the Balkans those swords  
 That bulwarked all Europe, unthanked,  
 From the Ottoman hordes.  
 Aye, old at the time of the Flood,  
 Still the law is the same;  
 The Builder shall spring from the blood  
 Whence the Warrior came.  
 They trail through the alley and mart  
 To this Palace of Tomes—  
 Wee urchins, red-hatted and swart  
 As their underworld gnomes,  
 And hundreds of quaint little maids  
 Wearing ribands of green  
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 Of the volumes a-row  
 Those legends of goblins and elves  
 That we loved long ago;  
 Yet more choose the stories of men  
 Whom a nation reveres—  
 Of Lincoln and Washington, then  
 Of the bold pioneers  
 Who ploughed in a blood-sprinkled sod,  
 Whose strong hands caused to rise  
 That Temple which these, under God,  
 Yet shall rear to the skies!

—ARTHUR GUITERMAN in the *New York Times*.

### Communications

#### REISSUES UNDER NEW TITLES

*Editor Library Journal:*

A circular has recently been distributed over the imprint of Artemus Ward, Publisher,

50 Union Square, New York City, advertising the "Encyclopedia of Foods and Beverages." This seems to be the same as the "Grocers Encyclopedia" published in 1911. Both works have the same number of pages. Both are advertised and published by Artemus Ward, and the price on the sample pages and illustrations is the same in each case.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

#### *Editor Library Journal:*

The autumn book sale list of Hinebaugh & Browne, and Clearance Catalog no. 39 of the Charles W. Clark Company, both of New York City, offer for sale at \$.35 per volume certain of the publications of the Bay View Reading Club of Detroit, including among others James Bryce's "South America," listed by Hinebaugh as "Macmillan 1914" and by Clark as "revised ed., 1914." Nothing is said in either list to indicate that the text is incomplete; the assumption from the entries is that a reprint of the revised 1914 edition of Bryce's "South America" is offered for \$.35.

As a matter of fact the Bay View Reading Club Edition consists of xxii+453 p. as against xxiv+611 p. in the regular trade edition. The preface, introduction and the first eleven chapters appear to be page for page the same. Chapter thirteen of the trade edition forms the twelfth chapter of the Reading Club edition, and chapters twelve, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen of the trade edition as well as the notes, index and maps are omitted entirely. As far as I have been able to discover there is nothing in the Reading Club volume to indicate that the text has been cut. The title-page bears the inscription "Published for the Bay View Reading Club, Central Office, Boston Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, by The Macmillan Company," and the copyright notices are the same.

Is it not about time that respectable publishing houses ceased to lend themselves to this sort of thing?

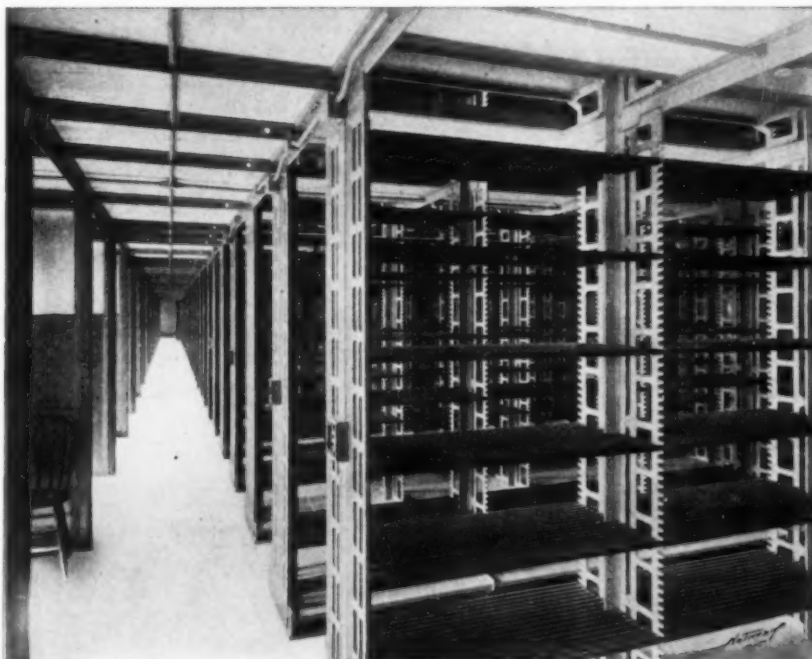
HAROLD L. LEUPP.

*The University Library, University of California.*

### Library Calendar

- Jan. 10. Pennsylvania Library Club.
- Jan. 13. New York Library Club, Wanamaker's Auditorium.
- Jan. 19. New York Special Libraries Association, Municipal Reference Library.
- Mar. 3-4. Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association, Joint annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

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*Outlook*, vol. 62, no. 16, August 19, 1899.  
*West Coast Magazine*, January, 1912.

The City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.  
Moliere, Dramatic Works of, trans. by Van Laun, vol. 4, Edinburgh, William Paterson, 1876.  
Robinson, D. H., The Latin Grammar of Pharmacy and Medicine, Blakiston.  
Harriott, Mrs. Clara Morris, Life on the Stage, McClure, Phillips, 1901.  
World Almanac, 1914.

Tacoma Public Library, Tacoma, Washington.  
Heidenstam, Verner von, King and His Campaigners, rendered into English by Axel Tegnier.  
Hutchinson, H. N., and Gregory, J. W., and Lydeker, R., Living Races of Mankind, new ed., 2 vols.

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